

The Nor'West Farmer.

VOL. 20, No. 23.
WHOLE No. 276.

WINNIPEG, CANADA, DECEMBER 5TH, 1901.

\$1 a Year
in advance.



Feeding Steers on the Farm.

A feeder, who has had long experience in feeding fat cattle in Manitoba, sends the following criticisms of the article by George Craig, Niverville, on "The Cattle Feeding Industry" in our last issue. The temperate discussion of such topics by men who know what they are talking about must always be profitable, and we are thankful to the writer for his contribution to the discussion of this very important practical question. This is bound to be an off year in cattle feeding, owing to the high price of coarse grains. It is as the question affects an average season that both writers discuss it. The writer says:—

"Mr. Craig, of Niverville, says it will only be a few years until hundreds of farmers in Manitoba will be feeding western range steers. I don't think so. Stall feeding in Manitoba is not at present profitable. Mr. Craig says stall feeding, in order to use up the rough feed on the farm. The average farmer, in using up roughage, wants some profit for his work. I quite agree with Mr. Craig when he advocates using our rough feed, but not by stall feeding. We will figure profits on stall feeding at ordinary prices:—

100 stock steers, average 1,100 lbs., at 3c.	\$33.00
5 months' feeding meal, at 12 lbs. per head, \$20	1800 00
Rough feed, \$5 per head	500 00
Labor and board of two stable men and one man drawing feed	450 00

Total

80 per cent. of steers make ship-
pers, on an average of 1,400
lbs., he may expect to sell at
4c. Apl. 1, which would make
\$4,800; 20 butchers' steers,
which you may have to feed
longer or sell at 3½c., \$1,000.

Loss

ANOTHER METHOD.

Feeding rough feed to steers under
different conditions may be profitable:—

100 stock steers, 1,100, cost, Nov. 1st	\$3300 00
5 months' rough feed in sheltered yards, with abundance of water	500 00
Labor, 1 man and board, drawing and feeding	150 00
6 lbs. meal per day on grass...	810 00

\$4760 00

If the grass has been good, an average
feeder will have by August 15th,
95 per cent. finished steers, for which
he will get as much as his April steers.

95 steers, at \$56	\$5320 00
5 steers, at \$50	250 00

Total

Less cost of feeding

Profit

Note in both cases the farmer has
\$500 for his rough feed and man paid
for feeding it.

One more point and I am done. Mr.

Craig says farmers to the 'south stall
feed and keep at it. I say that condi-
tions here are different. The southern
farmer has the Chicago market open to
him. He can sell his cattle from 1c. to
2c. more than the Manitoba farmer, not
for the export market, but for city trade.
I would say if farmers can contract with
the local butchers for 5c. per lb. in
April, feed a few; it is all right. If
not, sell the cattle off the grass and let
the butcher do his own feeding.

Editorial Note. — If we understand
Mr. Craig's views, he is not exactly an
advocate for stall feeding. A warm
shed in which, say, half a dozen cattle
could be put in one pen, is more suit-
able for such cattle and more profitable
for all kinds of feeding than to have the
beasts tied by the neck.

We object also to the estimate of 12
lbs. a day for five months. Five pounds,
or even less, to start with is all a range
steer can profitably use. If we take an
average of 8 lbs. a day instead of 12, we
take \$600 off the expense bill. If we
average it at 9 lbs., which we think
abundant, that would still convert the
\$250 loss to \$150 profit, and some sea-
sons rough feed can be had below the
figures named. If the farm is largely
arable, the time of the hired man should
be less expensive. If the farmer and

Chicago's Great Show.

A Nor'-West Farmer representative
attended the opening of the second an-
nual International Live Stock Exposi-
tion at Dexter Park, Chicago, Novem-
ber 30th. Although he had attended
many fairs, some of which were on a
pretty large scale, he was not prepared
for either the quantity or quality seen
here. A slight idea of its extent may
be got from the following facts: About
12,000 entries were gathered together
from every State in the Union, Canada,
Great Britain, South America, Ger-
many, France and Australia, and filled
the three buildings, which are 800x200
feet, 650x250 feet and 600x250 feet.
There were about 33 per cent. more
stock out this year than last, and the
comment could be heard on every side
that it was also of a better quality.
About \$75,000 is offered in prizes and
competition promises to be very keen
in all sections. Several foreign govern-
ments sent special delegates to see the
show and study the methods of animal
husbandry as practiced by our neigh-
bors. A great deal of interest was cen-
tered round the weigh-scales while the
stock were being weighed, as all had to
be weighed before being shown, and the
weights marked on the entry

balance of the total is made up of
'barnyard' bunches of 200 to 500 each,
with a few a little larger in the Mormon
settlements.

"This restriction of the industry is
remarkable in a fine grass country fully
half the size of Montana east of the
Rockies, and is largely due to the fact
that the government restricts the range
sheep industries to a strip along the
C. P. R. from the Rosebud to Swift
Current, the latter marking the eastern
limit of the range country. In
Southern Alberta, the cream of the
Northwest, sheep are not permitted,
while in Southern Assiniboia they are
tolerated, but not allowed the leasing
privileges accorded to cattle. Any
quantity of land is leased to stockmen
at a low rental on 21-year leases, but
the government reserves the right to
say what business shall be conducted
thereon.

"The mutton, which provides the
chief revenue of the Canadian sheep-
man, is almost all sold for the British
Columbia and Yukon trade to P.
Burns, of Calgary, a great wholesale
butcher. He pays usually about \$5.00
per head for two-year-old wethers of
the large early-maturing mutton breeds.
Shropshires and Oxford Downs are
the principal strains, with some few
Cotswolds and Leicesters. Cheviots
were found hardy but too small. The
wool clip averages only about three
pounds, partly owing to haphazard
breeding and the 'swapping' of bucks
of all sorts and kinds among the smaller
outfits. If a strain of the larger
Merino breeds were introduced, the
correspondent thinks the average yield
of wool could be more than doubled
and the price run up to 10 and 12 cents
without reducing the size of the weth-
ers. The demand for mutton at high
prices can take care of a great increase
in the present products.

"Mr. Burley, representing the Do-
minion government, met the cattle and
sheepmen of Assiniboia at Medicine
Hat on the 24th of August and heard
requests from the latter for an exten-
sion of the sheep grazing districts, and
protests by the former. The sheepmen
asked for a section south of the Cyp-
ress hills and another in the Joseph-
burg region, and there are signs that,
although their requests will not be
granted in toto, a more liberal policy
may be pursued hereafter.

"The extension of the sheep business
in the Northwest Territories would
furnish a valuable market for part of
the Montana surplus, although the
Canadian tariff is 20 per cent. Under
present conditions an enormous area
of very fair range is totally unused by
either cattle or sheep, the tariff on the
former preventing large American out-
fits from taking advantage of it as
they would were it not for this import
tax."

"As contrary as a hog" is an old say-
ing, but we saw a plan the other day,
says an exchange, for driving a hog
that seems to overcome the proverbial
pigheadedness of the animal. It con-
sists of passing a rope over the pig's
head with a running noose. Bring the
noose up on the back of the neck and
pass the rope along the back until be-
hind the shoulders, then take a half
hitch around the body just behind the
shoulders, keeping the hitch in the
rope on top of the back. By this means
you have such a control of the animal
that the most stubborn hog can be
made to keep his nose in the direction
you want him to go, no matter how
bad it wants to go the other way.

RENEWALS

Renewal subscriptions have come in better the past two weeks than in any
similar period in the history of The Nor'-West Farmer. With these renewals
have come encouraging words from subscribers, which, of course, are always wel-
come words here. The Farmer is unquestionably the leading paper of its class
in Canada, and we expect to make an extraordinary advance during the coming
year. No effort will be spared to make the journal always valuable and interest-
ing on every page. We invite correspondence from our readers on anything re-
lating to live stock and farm work for any of our departments. Renewal sub-
scriptions are now in order. If you have not done so already, attend to it at
once, so that you will not miss any numbers of the journal.

The Nor'-West Farmer,

Winnipeg, Man.

\$1.00 a Year.

his boys do the feeding, and, after al-
lowing themselves wages, find a good
profit, that surely is good business, es-
pecially if all grain and rough feed is
sold to the steers at full market value
and no labor involved in marketing it.

The experience of Messrs. Harrison
and Cook at Newdale, referred to on
page 747 of the 1899 issue of The Farm-
er, furnishes a capital example of the
kind of feeding referred to as the sec-
ond method, and shows practical de-
monstration of the soundness of the
writer's views. We invite all who file
their copies of The Farmer to read care-
fully the article in question.

The point made by our critic as to the
disadvantage at which the Manitoba
feeder is put both as to the cost of feed
and the price for the finished beast, is,
we think, well taken. There is a con-
siderable difference between Chicago and
Winnipeg prices, and we want to keep
that fact in mind. How to even it up
is the problem of the future.

Up to November 4th this year 6,697
horses were shipped from Canada for
use in the British Army in South Af-
rica. Last year 3,785 horses were pur-
chased and shipped. Lieut.-Col. Dent
says it is difficult to secure suitable
horses in Canada now. His head-quar-
ters are at Montreal.

ticket. The weight of the beefing sires
was from 2,200 to 2,700, and one Poland
China boar tipped the beam at the very
modest weight of 1,005 lbs. Judging
commenced on Monday, the 2nd inst.,
hence we are unable to give any of the
awards in this issue. The attendance
promises to be a record one and will tax
the capacity of the buildings and
grounds.

Sheep in the Northwest.

In the Fort Benton (Montana) River
Press a correspondent, evidently pretty
well informed, thus comments on the
situation on the Canadian side:—

"The business is now at a very low
ebb owing to government discrimina-
tion against sheep in favor of cattle
and horses, as well as to the lack of
capital and experience among sheep-
men. There are less than 200,000 sheep
in the provinces of Alberta and Assini-
boia, and the raising of mutton is the
chief part of the business, the total
wool clip being only a little over 500,-
000 lbs. this year. The price bid this
season was about 5 to 6 cents at local
shipping points.

"There are fourteen sheep outfits
running each 2,000 to 2,500 breeding
ewes, and four large companies run-
ning about 52,000 between them. The

Giving Reasons When Judging at Fairs.

When parties are passing upon live stock, says Prof. Shaw, they should never make an award without giving a reason that will be satisfactory to themselves. Unless they can do this, if their judgment is challenged, or even questioned, they will not be able to put in a satisfactory defence. If the judgment is questioned and the defence is lame or weak, the exhibitors will see it, and their confidence in the ability of the judge will at once be shaken. And it is proper that the judge should be asked for his reasons by a party who feels that he has not had his due in the judgment rendered. Time enough should be taken to allow the judge to explain. If he is a competent judge, such explanations will not only remove misconceptions, but may be great eye openers to the exhibitors and to those looking on. Of course no angry discussion should be allowed, and no prolonged discussion of any kind. When parties know that they are thus liable to be called to account when judging, they are pretty sure to be very careful, even doubly careful as to how they do their work. Such a practice is educational in a marked degree, and it would soon tend to keep incompetents out of the judging rings.

The Herd Bull.

The man that takes the greatest pride in his herd bull is the man who has the best cattle, and the man who gets the best prices for his offspring. I know one man who keeps his bull tied by the horns. Go to the pasture, and you find a lot of up-horned, thin-ribbed, thin-fleshed, peaked cows. Look at his calves, and you find them just what you would expect from a bull kept in that way and cows in that condition. That man is always complaining that he cannot get good prices for his cattle.

My observation has been, further, that the condition, and the general health and appearance of the herd bull oftentimes influences a buyer to purchase a calf from that bull, where under any other circumstances he would not think of it. If you can take a prospective buyer and show him a good bull, in good, thrifty health, good condition, and generally attractive, you will find that that makes a great impression upon the customer, and he will pay you a little extra price to get a calf from that bull.—G. P. Bellows.

Handling a Colt.

Nearly every colt when first driven away from home will shy and scare more or less at objects along the roadside. After he has been driven a few times the common practice is to strike him with the whip every time he does this. It is provoking to feed a horse hay three times a day and then see him scare at a little pile of hay in the road. The first thing that comes into our mind is to give him a cut with the whip. Nothing worse than this could be done. The next time he will not only be afraid of the object but of the whip also, and by a little training in this way he will soon be confirmed in the habit of shying and scaring at nearly everything he sees. Many good horses have been ruined by this senseless practice.—J. Al. Dobie, in Ohio Farmer.

A farmer at Beausejour has got a sharp lesson on taking the law into his own hands. One of his Galician neighbors had allowed his ox and some other animals to trespass and the injured man made a prisoner of the ox till his claim for damages was satisfied. He was offered \$2, but wanted \$3.75. Judge Prendergast has ordered the ox to be returned with \$10 damages, besides certain costs and the expense to the farmer of his own counsel. The \$2 offered the judge must have thought enough to have covered the original damage.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

BUTTER JERSEYS FOR SALE from noted prize-winning stock. Both sexes—all ages. Reasonable prices. **Mrs. E. M. Jones** Box 324, Brockville, Ontario, Canada. Write for what you want.

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A. CUMMING, Rosebank Farm, Lone Tree, Man., breeder of Polled Angus cattle. We have a few bulls and heifers for sale. Write.

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WANT, SALE, EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS.—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

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Farmers' Sons Wanted—to take a short practical course on Veterinary Work. Three months study during spare time at home will qualify to pass an examination. Successful students will be offered permanent positions at \$600 a year in our various branches. Splendid opportunity for young men to secure a thorough Veterinary Course and good position. Write at once for full particulars. Address: **Head Office**, Veterinary Science Association, London, Ont. 5th I. O.

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Two, three and four-year-old Colts, sired by such noted stallions as "Prince of Wales" (678), "Darnley" (222), "Belted Knight" (1395), "Stanley Prince" (6315), "Prince Patriek" (8933), "Macgregor" (1487).

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When writing advertisers, kindly mention **The Nor-West Farmer**.

Territorial Horse Breeders' Association.

An executive meeting of the above association was held at Calgary on Monday, November 18th. Every member of the committee was present. The president, W. R. Stewart, of Meadow Creek, was in the chair. The secretary submitted a full report on the operations of Colonel Dent in the West, and after considerable discussion a vote of thanks was unanimously passed expressing the committee's appreciation of the efficient manner in which the Colonel performed his duties while purchasing horses in the Territories.

The secretary also reported upon the steps taken by him in connection with the various resolutions passed at the last annual meeting. Good progress had been made in the matter of securing support in connection with the imposition of a reasonable minimum valuation on horses coming into the West from the United States. All members of parliament interested had been communicated with, and, with the exception of one or two, they had all pledged themselves to forward the views of the association.

The matter of cayuse stallions running at large had been taken up with the Minister of the Interior and the Department of Indian Affairs had asked its various agents for expressions of opinion on the subject of improving the horse stock on Indian reserves. There was every indication of vigorous action being taken by the Department along the lines recommended by the association.

Several communications had been received from the Hon. Sidney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, and the Hon. Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, bearing on the subject of establishing remount depots in the West. Although nothing conclusive had been accomplished, the association had apparently succeeded in arousing the interest of the Dominion Government in the matter.

The thanks of the association were voted to Nat Boyd, M. P., for his energetic work in Parliament in pressing the claims of the Western horse breeders to recognition.

Several members complained about the failure of the C. P. R. authorities to disinfect horse cars. A resolution was passed urging the company to deal with the matter.

It was decided to hold the annual meeting of the association at Calgary on the afternoon of May 16th next.

A committee composed of W. R. Stewart and C. W. Peterson was appointed to meet a committee of the Western Stock Growers' Association respecting prosecutions in horse stealing cases. This meeting will take place at Macleod in April, when the Stock Association holds its annual meeting.

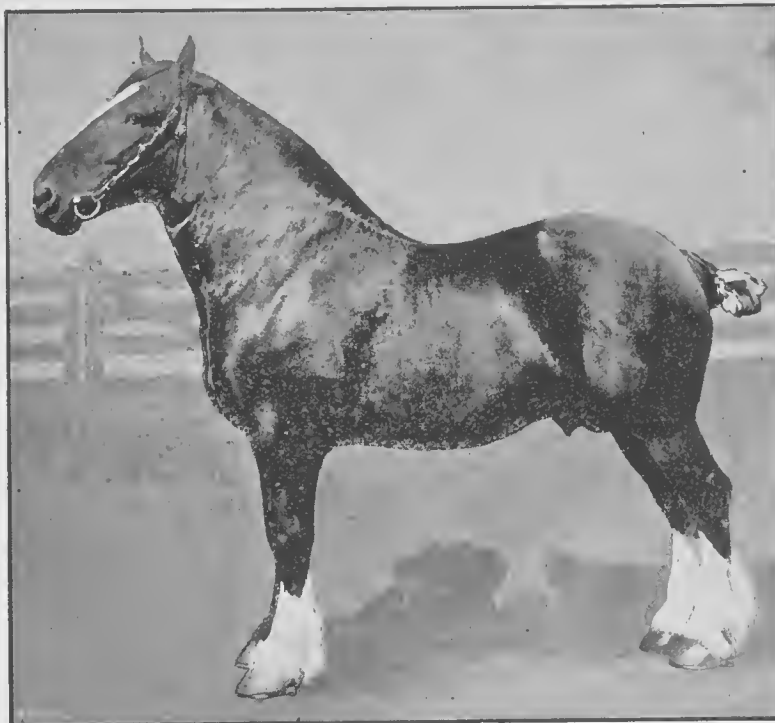
D. H. Andrews and E. D. Adams were appointed auditors for the coming year. A resolution was passed inviting the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion, to attend the next annual meeting.

The Dominion and Territorial Governments were thanked by resolution for the generous financial assistance granted during the year.

The most important business before the meeting was the making of arrangements for a stallion show to be held in connection with the next annual meeting at Calgary. This promises to be an important and interesting event to horse breeders throughout the country. The show will be a Territorial one in every sense of the word. Arrangements will be made to carry stallions free to Calgary from any part of the Territories, a step which will certainly ensure a large representation and keen competition. The stallion show will be held at Victoria Park on Wednesday, May 14th.

In light horses there will be four classes, namely, Thoroughbreds, Standard Breds, Hackneys and Coach breeds.

The following will be the heavy classes: Clydes, Shires, Percherons and Suffolk Punch. Each breed will be divided into three sections—yearlings, 2-year-olds and 3 years and over. There will be first and second prizes in each



CLYDESDALE STALLION ROSEMOUNT [23851.]

The property of W. Swinerton, V.S., Carberry, Man. 1st at Brandon and Winnipeg as a three-year-old this year and winner of the cup offered by the Canadian Clydesdale Association for stallion any age at Winnipeg.

section, but the committee will have power to increase the number of awards in classes where a large number of entries are made. Sweepstakes will be given for the best heavy draught stallion of any breed or age. John Davidson, Ashburn, Ont., will be requested to act as judge, and D. H. Andrews, Crane Lake, will be director in charge.

A joint committee of the Territorial Horse Breeders' and Pure-bred Cattle Breeders' Associations interviewed the council of the city of Calgary during the afternoon of the 16th, and an assurance was received of the free use of Victoria Park for the stallion show and public auction sale, and also that the council would strongly recommend to its successors the advisability of making a substantial money grant towards this enterprise.

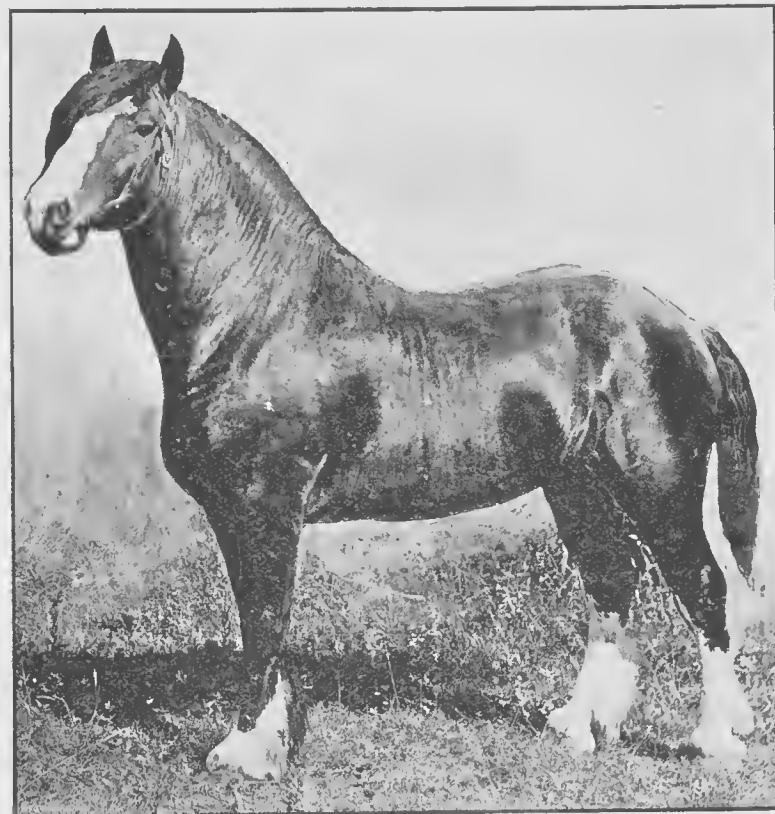
Territorial Pure-Bred Cattle Breeders' Association.

A fully attended meeting of the executive committee of the Territorial

Pure-bred Cattle Breeders' Association took place at Calgary on the 16th of November. The particular object of the meeting was to make arrangements for next year's sale of pure-bred cattle. It was decided to inaugurate a new plan in connection with the forthcoming year's sale and to adopt the old country system of judging before the animals are put up for sale. Valuable plate, medals and diplomas will be offered. John Davidson, a noted Eastern breeder, will be present and will place all competing animals.

The classes will be as follows: Three-year-old bulls and over, 3-year-old cows and over, 1 and 2-year old bulls, and 1 and 2-year-old heifers of each breed. In classes of three entries there will be a first-class prize awarded, and in classes of four entries first and second, when there are five entries there will be first, second and third prizes.

At the annual meeting a resolution was passed to the effect that the association should follow out the method adopted by older societies and interest itself in the revision of prize lists of the



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THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.

various country fairs. A copy of the prize lists of the fairs which take place in the different towns of the Territories has been placed in the hands of each member of the executive; everyone of the officers is, therefore, constituted a committee and will submit their suggestions to the secretary. It is expected that the scheme now in operation in Neepawa, Manitoba, will be adopted by the association—that is, only giving prizes in any of the classes to the progeny of pure-bred sires. In order not to inflict any undue hardship, the recommendation of the association will likely be that the rule should be enforced only in the yearling class during the first year, in both yearling and 2-year-old classes the following year, and so forth, until all the classes come under the operation of this restriction.

Last year the Territorial Government bore the expense of the shipment of stock to point of sale, and then paid the expenses of freight to the nearest railway station to the purchaser's ranch. In view of the grant which the Local Government has made, it is doubtful if they will again undertake this service. A resolution has, therefore, been passed to the effect that the association will pay the freight expenses last year undertaken by the Local Government. This will somewhat cripple the association, as it will entail a large outlay.

Peter Talbot, of Lacombe, has been appointed sale superintendent, and will make arrangements for the care of animals while at the sale. John A. Turner, of Calgary, will act with the secretary to get the buildings ready. A resolution was passed instructing the secretary to write to the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, asking him to be present at the sales and meetings. Votes of thanks to the Territorial and Federal Governments for financial assistance were also passed. A joint meeting of the executive committees of the Territorial Horse Breeders' and Pure-bred Cattle Breeders' Associations was held on the 18th of November, and arrangements made respecting the dates of the various live stock events to take place at Calgary in the spring. In order to harmonize those events, the following dates were definitely fixed:—

Stallion show, May 14th.
Judging of pure-bred cattle, May 14th.
Auction sale of pure-bred cattle, May 15th.

Annual meeting of the Territorial Pure-bred Cattle Breeders' Association, May 16th.

Annual meeting of the Territorial Horse Breeders' Association, May 16th, afternoon and evening.

This arrangement will admit of all persons attending the shows, meetings and sale leaving for home by Saturday morning's trains.

Four hundred head of stockers were shipped from Ontario recently for B.C. ranches and an order has been placed for 1,000 more.

A good cure for bots is to give a horse the juice of potatoes. It does not kill, but causes them to let go their hold on the stomach.

STOPS THE COUGH AND WORKS OFF THE COLD.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

Minnesota College Stock at Chicago Show.

At the Minnesota Experiment Station, St. Anthony Park, Minn., one of The Nor-West Farmer's staff was, a day or two ago, the guest of Thos. Shaw, who is Professor of Animal Husbandry for that institution. Your correspondent was shown the stock, and it was a real treat to see so much of it in such a high state of perfection. The college is this year making a very large exhibit at the Chicago International Stock Show. In all will be shown: Fourteen head of cattle; four are pure-bred Shorthorn steers, the balance being grades of the various beef breeds, and are an exceptionally fine lot. They are all to be shown for beefing qualities. The 42 head of sheep to be shown are made up of the following breeds: Pure-bred Southdown yearling wethers, grade Shropshire yearling wethers and pure-bred wether lambs. The latter now average 150 lbs. each and were bred at the college. The 94 head of swine were made up of the following breeds, in pens of five each: Pure-bred Tamworths, two pens; pure-bred Yorkshires, one pen; Yorkshire and Poland China, one pen; Tamworth and Berkshire, two pens, and four pens of light-weight types of mixed breeding, all to be shown for fat and bacon pigs. In addition to this, there were 26 pure-bred Tamworths to be shown as breeding stock. Almost all the swine were bred at the college.

It has been arranged to send two cars of this stock to Guelph for the Ontario Fat Stock Show, after being exhibited at Chicago. This is a move in the right direction and tends to show that our institutions are worthy of patronage. The Farmer hopes that the Minister of Agriculture will see his way clear to dispense with the quarantine regulations so as to admit of this stock coming in without being held the usual 15 days.

Shipments of Cattle.

Navigation having closed at Montreal, returns of the shipping season are being tabulated. The export of cattle shows some changes from last year. The total shipments from Montreal were 73,783 head, including 7,217 from the United States. This shows a decrease of 18,579 compared with a year ago, but this is offset by 15,000 sent by Canadian shippers via United States ports and 3,176 head from Quebec, besides many United States shippers bought Canadian cattle and shipped them from their own ports, so this shows that fully 85,000 animals were exported.

Prices abroad for cattle this year were not so satisfactory as in other years and the total value of cattle and sheep exported, including the cost of handling, is placed at \$6,560,488, a decrease of \$1,312,141 from last year.

The total shipments of sheep are placed at 54,304, an increase of nearly 20,000 head over last year. Though there was a large increase the season's trade has not been a satisfactory one.

In horses the shipments from Montreal are placed at 6,098, principally for South Africa. In all it is estimated that Lieut.-Col. Dent has purchased 6,697 horses for army purposes.

Indications of "Staying Power."

The indications of substance and staying power in a horse are width and depth in the chest, together with a short, straight, broad back, and a well-muscled loin. Besides these qualities, the "stayer" should have well-sprung ribs, good length of rib to give depth of body; and he should be well-ribbed up so as to leave but little space between the last rib and the hip point. His flank should be deep, as a deep flank is usually associated with a heavy, well-filled hind quarter. The forearm and the gaskins or lower thighs should be well muscled. A horse that lacks width and muscle in the loin invariably drags his hind legs and steps short, and consequently is a poor walker.

THE WESTERN FARMER'S LIVE STOCK INSURANCE CO.

D. PRITCHARD, President.

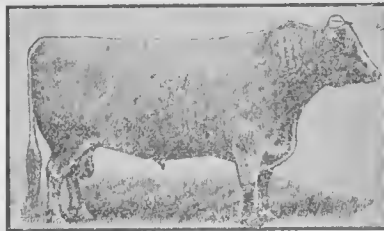
H. S. Paterson, Secretary, P. O. Box 1382.

The best insurance is when risk is greatest. Claims paid for nine months ending September, 1901, \$4,000.
Write for particulars. AGENTS WANTED



All thoroughly guaranteed. Sons of the champion Clydesdale sires Baron's Pride and Prince Alexander. Every animal in the lot a prize winner. Call early and examine the best lot of horses in Manitoba.

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Scotch-Bred Shorthorns

Sweepstakes winners, male and female, 1901. Home bred Shorthorns bred here.



5 Yearling Bulls from 12 to 20 months. 16 Bull Calves, including two imported in dams. "Prince Alpine" (Imp.) and "Barrister" (Imp.), head a herd of 80 Scotch bred Shorthorns.

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LAKESIDE STOCK FARM.

Large English Berkshires And Shorthorn Cattle.

One yearling bull, roan, \$75. Pigs of all ages at reasonable prices. My herd is headed by Emperor, 1st prize at Winnipeg, and contains such sows as Jubilee Belle, 1st at Winnipeg; May Queen, 1st at Winnipeg; Golden Lass, and others as good. Write for what you want. Satisfaction guaranteed.

JAS. M. EWENS, Box 52, Minnedosa, Man.

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ARE THE CORRECT TYPE TO BRING THE GREATEST PROFIT.

We breed our winners, and we win more prizes than all other herds combined at Toronto, London, and other large shows. Sweepstakes in bacon classes over all other breeds in dressed carcass competition, also on foot, for two years in succession. Championship carcass in bacon class at Chicago, 1900. First-prize herd at Toronto Industrial for nine years. Write for prices.

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TERMS EASY.

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24 SHORTHORN BULLS
30 " FEMALES

For sale. They are a good strong lot. Write to

JOHN S. ROBSON,
Manitou, Man.



PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM.

Portage la Prairie, Man.



F. W. BROWN, Proprietor

11 Young Shorthorn Bulls from 9 months old up, young Cows and Heifers for sale, the get of that great show bull, Lyndhurst 4th and Spicy Robb. Boars fit for service, sows for breeding. A nice lot of B. P. Rocks on hand, all for sale at lowest prices for the kind of stock offered. Visitors always welcome. Write me and I will meet you at the station and return you there. No hushness, no harm.



PURVES THOMSON,
PILOT MOUND, MAN.

For Sale—Choice bred Shorthorns and registered Clydesdale Mares and Fillies, exceedingly well bred; one very fine entire colt, some grand bull calves, young cows and heifers from Calthness, all ages, mostly dark reds. Prices reasonable.



Live Stock Labels

In large or small lots; also odd numbers supplied. Send for circular and price list.

R. W. JAMES,
Bowmanville, Ont.



DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORNS



Yorkshire & Tamworth Swine

For sale at reasonable prices

10 hull calves.
3 Yorkshire boars fit for service.
1 Tamworth bull fit for service.
White Wyandotte Cockerels.

W. G. STYLES, Rosser, Man.

PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS



I have been breeding Shorthorn Cattle right here for over a quarter of a century. I breed my own Show Cattle, and last year had at the Winnipeg Industrial the Gold Medal Herd. First fo. Bull and two of his get, and first for Cow and two of her progeny. I usually have stuff for sale and am always pleased to show it.

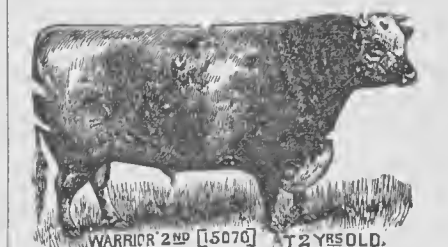
WALTER LYNCH, Westbourne, Man.

The Gold Standard Herd.



Prize winning Berkshires at reasonable prices including the following Winnipeg winners: "Duke of Clifford," two years old, never beaten in the show ring, first in his class in 1900 and 1901. "The Baron," bred by Thomas Teasdale, Ontario, second prize under 12 months, 1901. Two prize winning sows in class under six months. Three nice sows farrowed in March off first prize sow and litter at Winnipeg. Spring pigs, also August and September farrows at right prices. Address

J. A. MCGILL - Neepawa, Man.



For Sale

Young Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers, 12 to 18 months old, sired by Sittytton Stamp (Imp.) and George Bruce. Our herd has taken 47 open herd prizes at every important show ring in Manitoba and was never defeated. Also a few cars of stockers. All stock sold will be delivered freight free at any station as far west as Calgary in April.

JOS. LAWRENCE & SONS, CLEARWATER, MAN.

Shorthorns We have for sale one bull, 7 months old and some young females sired by Calthness and Sir Colin Campbell (Imp.), dams from some of the best herds in Man. or Ont. Prices right. Call and see them or write for particulars.

PAULL BROS., Killarney, Man.

ELYSEE HERD OF SHORTHORNS

Six choice young bulls for sale, sired by Indian Warrior 2nd and Sittytton Hero 7th, sweepstakes bull at Winnipeg 1900 and 1901, also 2nd at Buffalo. Our females are of the best Scotch families, and being headed by the best bull regardless of cost make a herd second to none for breeding and quality. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

J. G. & ASHINGTON, Ninga, Man.

A QUICK, SHARP CUT hurts much less than a bruise, crush or tear. Done with the **DEHORNING** KEystone KNIFE. It's the safest, quick, sharp cut. Cuts from four sides at once. Cannot crush bruise or tear. Most humane method of dehorning known. Took highest award World's Fair. Write for free circulars before buying.

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A Great Bargain.

REGULAR PRICE \$5.00. SEND NO MONEY.

Just your name, address and nearest express office and we will send this Ruff for examination. When it arrives at your express office call and examine it thoroughly and if found perfectly satisfactory and equal in every respect to Ruffs sold regularly for \$5.00, pay the express agent \$1.99 and express charges and secure the greatest bargain in fur ever offered. This magnificent Ruff is 4 feet long, 5 inches wide, and made of fine quality glossy black Alaska Seal, well padded and ornamented with six full squirrel tails. Warm, stylish and very fashionable. A great bargain at \$1.99, well worth \$5.00. They are going fast. Order today. If you live far from an express office or wish to save express charges, send \$1.99 cash with order and we will forward the Ruff by mail at 1 charge paid.

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HARVESTING SCENE ON THE FARM OF H. HARRIS, YORKTON, ASSA.

Stock Breeding.

At a recent meeting of the Hartney Agricultural Society, a discussion took place on an essay for which John Aikenhead was awarded a prize. The following is Mr. Aikenhead's paper:—

As a general rule the more prosperous the farmer the better the class of animals he has about him, while the poorer the farmer the opposite is generally the rule. Of course there are a great many exceptions to this rule. Where a man may have had a few poor crops or hail two years, and who finds it hard to make both ends meet, yet his stock may be found to be much better in appearance, breed, etc., than his more wealthy neighbor. Because a farmer may be poor, it is no reason why his farm animals should not be something better than scrubs. He may argue that it would not pay for him to go to the expense of a pure bred sire in order to improve his horses or cattle, as he could use the money to better advantage in other ways, and common horses and cows were just as good as well-bred ones.

We do not mean that he should branch out beyond what he can afford and buy a herd, or even a pure bred male, at fancy prices, in the start. But what we mean is that he should strive to improve on what he has already got, and steadily work on in this direction, improve by having the animals which not only look better, but will be more suitable for the uses for which he may require them, that they may produce more and may be of more value all round. He should determine upon a certain type of animal he intends to keep, the kind which he thinks is best suited to the climate and market of Manitoba, and then work steadily towards the obtainment of that type in its fullest and highest development.

It is unwise for a man to begin by raising, for instance, beef cattle for a few years, and then to decide that he will give his attention to a dairy breed. By frequent changes he loses much time, and money too. Let him stick to one breed. If some man had the finest stock that money could buy it would only be a short time before these animals would be no better, or perhaps not as good, as his former grades, which were bred for years without any care or selection for any particular need. On the other hand, scrubs, as seen shivering on the lee side of a straw stack in many sections of our districts, with humps on their backs more like camels than cows during the cold season, might, in the hands of some intelligent, humane man, in the course of a generation or two, favorably compare with the fancy stock in the first instance. Of course I am a firm believer in blood and the power that lies in a breed, which has been developed and bred for generations upon generations to reproduce the qualities and peculiarities of itself. We need a breed of pure blood on which to base our efforts, but beside this the care and attention and proper feed must come in if we would get the best from nature. Every farmer should pay some little attention to the laws of

breeding, and endeavor to improve upon his animals by using only the best animals from which to raise their progeny. If he keeps up this practice for any length of time he will notice a gradual improvement in his stock, and if he supplements his efforts in this direction by using a pure bred male, then the improvement will be more marked and rapid. But too many farmers pay far too little attention to this matter. They buy or exchange their stock from their neighbors, regardless of any peculiarity or excellence, and sometimes have fair animals and sometimes good ones. They raise the young from the inferior ones as well as the best of the herd. The consequence is they only have mongrels, which are worth less in every way than if care and attention had been given in selection along the lines we have indicated.

Animals of uniform grade, size, color and nearly the same characteristics are always more pleasing to the eye, and the farmer who pays attention to the improvement of his stock can often dispose of his stock at a good price to those who may wish them to use for breeding purposes, while scrubs are of little value for any purpose as the profit they yield to their owners is much less than that from good stock, though they eat as much as higher priced animals. If an account was kept with many inferior animals it would be found in many cases that the cost of their food and care would more than equal the value of their products and consequently such animals are a positive loss to their owners, and along with other things help to retard his progress and render his occupation less profitable than it should be did he have good stock upon which to depend for a portion of his living. He is working and caring for animals which yield him no profit, he is consequently wasting his time as well as deceiving himself.

Because a farmer is not out of debt that is no reason why he should content himself with poor and inferior stock. It should rather be an argument for him to surround himself with the very best, and if he looks at the question from a business standpoint

he will agree with me and start at once towards the improvement of his herd, even if he has to do it gradually, but he will work on the lines I have indicated and he will find that he will be the gainer from a money point of view as well as the satisfaction of having around him animals of which he may feel proud.

A Surfeit of Grain.

In an American exchange Dr. W. S. Powell gives the following pointers to those whose horses may have got access to the feed bin with dangerous consequences:—

"Every few days I have this question asked me. What is the proper thing to do or give to a horse that you find standing beside the feed bin having eaten his fill?"

"A great number of valuable animals are lost annually by this gross carelessness. There is generally little danger of most horses being injured by eating old oats enough to cause a serious case of acute indigestion.

"New oats frequently produce colic. The chief danger lies in the horse's first over-eating and over-drinking. This is where many make a grave mistake. They are so afraid of water they will not allow any at all, and as a result there can be no perfect digestion, and even acute indigestion is produced simply for lack of water to emulsify the food, which causes the food in the engorged stomach to become acid and fermentation begins, forming gases and producing flatulence. If the horse had eaten his fill of oats or other grain, the next thing he would do would be to get to the water tank and drink an enormous quantity of water, simply because he had an unnatural thirst.

"When a horse has gorged himself with oats and meal (I don't care which) give him a gallon of water with a tablespoonful of common salt in it. Don't lead him to the tank and guess at a gallon, but measure it in a pail, and let him drink it and no more. In half an hour give him another gallon, and continue to give him a gallon every half hour until he has all he wants, and the

Constitutional Treatment of Cancer

The constitutional method of treating cancer, whereby the cancer poison in the system is neutralized and destroyed and operations avoided, is fully explained in our new book, "Cancer, its Cause and Cure." Sent to any one on receipt of 2 stamps.

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chances are that nine times out of ten no injury will result from it, providing you don't act like a simpleton yourself and put a boy on his back and gallop him up and down the road to see if you can't start an action on the bowels. Let the horse remain quiet for about twelve hours, then let him have moderate walking exercise. Some will say that the horse will founder with such treatment.

"No, he will not if treated with the water and salt as directed. I don't want any guess work about that; I want the water measured, not guessed at, and I want the watch used to regulate the hour.

"Another precaution I want to add. Keep cool yourself—a pretty hard thing for most people to do when anything of this kind happens. Do not let your neighbors know of it until the animal gets well, or they in their kindness (?) will prescribe anything from a quart of soft soap to the 'inwards' of a Tamworth rooster; and unless you have the nerve of a lion and the temper and will of a razor-backed hog, the horse will have more to fear from dosing than from the grain he has eaten. If there should be colicky pain, give ginger and bicarbonate of soda as a home remedy, in tablespoonful doses, dissolved in a pint of warm water, pouring down from a bottle. If the bowels do not move in from five to six hours give one pint of raw linseed oil, one pint at a dose. Repeat every eight hours until you get the desired result. Use injections of warm soap suds.

"A very handy drenching bottle for a farmer is a long-necked sour wine bottle, with a one-eighth inch hole drilled near the bottom. Hold thumb or finger over hole while filling until ready to drench, then remove the thumb or finger and the contents will run out very readily. Can be used to give injections just as easily. A blacksmith can drill a hole by using a very hard drill, kept moist with spirits of camphor and oil of turpentine, equal parts."

The Oxley Ranch shipped a range steer recently which tipped the beam at 2,100 pounds.

Alfred V. Elmhirst, Carberry, Man.: "I have taken The Nor'-West Farmer over four years and could not do without it."



A VIEW OF THE RANKIN HOME AT WAKOPA, MAN. AN EIGHT FOOT DEERINGO BINDER IN THE FOREGROUND,

Bran as a Horse Food.

Many Canadian teamsters have found bran a very useful horse feed, but English writers on the feeding of horses exhibit a deplorable amount of unanimity in the condemnation of bran as an equine food, writes the eminent English veterinarian of the London Live Stock Journal. Almost all of them call it a laxative, stigmatize it as being highly indigestible, and assert that it contains an inordinately large proportion of woody fibre. The last mentioned objection is disproved by the fact that, according to Professor Warrington, oats contain 10 per cent of woody fibre, and bran only 7.2 per cent. Muntz and Grandeau have demonstrated by careful experiment that the percentage of digestible material in bran is 93.3, and in oats 75.1. With respect to its supposed laxative property many years of experience enables me to state that bran, without the admixture of any other grain food, is the best means for correcting the diarrhoea set up by the consumption of too highly nitrogenous food. During the past 10 years I have, on many occasions, fed horses exclusively on English bran, both on land and sea, and have not had a single case of its producing a laxative effect. My last experience was with a shipment of 498 remounts, of which I was veterinary in charge when going to South Africa this spring. With them I found that any tendency to diarrhoea was promptly stopped by exclusively feeding on bran and hay, and that this diet, which I gave from time to time, kept the bowels in admirable order.

When I speak of bran I, of course, refer to bran in its ordinary condition, and not to a mixture of bran and water, hot or cold. Physiology tells us that digestion consists of the solution of food by the various digestive juices, and that grain cannot be properly digested by a horse unless it is successively saturated by saliva, gastric juice, pancreatic juice, bile and intestinal juice. We know, from the experiments of Colin and others, that the damper a food is the less saliva becomes mixed with it on its way to the stomach and the less finely it is ground up by the teeth; this process of mastication being necessary to expose the particles of grain as much as possible to the dissolving action of the digestive juices. When a bran mash is given, the large amount of water in it reduces the amount of grinding and saliva so much that the stomach and intestines are unable to digest it, with the result that it acts as an irritant, and is expelled with more or less quickness. Consequently a bran mash has little or no feeding value, although it may be useful as a purgative in the event of illness. If, on the contrary, we allow the horse to make his own bran mash, by giving him dry bran to eat, the bran will arrive in his stomach finely ground up, and completely saturated with saliva, which will be the best state for the stomach to act on it, and pass it on to the small intestines for further treatment in its conversion in nutrient material.

A Branding Fluid.

Some time ago the Farmer called attention to a method of branding followed in Australia. A fluid is used instead of the hot iron, and it is claimed that it does not injure the hide. This is an important item. The Territorial Department of Agriculture sent for some of the fluid in order to have it tested, but so far we have not heard what the result of the test is. Since then an enterprising American firm has put on the market a fluid called the Australian Cold Branding Liquid. It has been tested in the Dakotas and it is claimed that out of some 75 or 100 trials made this year all but one have proven most satisfactory.

Directum, king of the trotting ring in 1893, was sold recently to the International Stock Food Co., of Minneapolis, for \$12,100.

The science of stock-feeding, though still in its infancy, is far ahead of what it was twenty-five or even fifteen years ago. There are still broad fields to be explored and old "facts" to be verified or corrected. The successful feeder of to-day must know chemistry to some extent to enable him to read intelligently publications on the subject. Though one may feed to profit without understanding these fundamental principles of foods, their nutrients and the value of each, it is far more satisfactory to know, or at least have a good general knowledge of the nutrients of foods.

Raising and Fattening Hogs.

Mr. C. C. L. Wilson, the enterprising manager of the Ingersoll Packing Co., of Ingersoll, Canada, uses Herbageum in feeding hogs, which, when received at the factory, are not in condition to make first-class pork. He says: "We believe it is a great benefit to the country," and give their experience as follows: "We have used quite a little Herbageum, and we have found that it quickly puts unhealthy hogs in a thriving condition. It seems to cleanse them from worms and strengthens their backs and legs, and we have found them to fatten much quicker by its use. It pays, we believe, to feed it to little pigs regularly, as well as when you are preparing them for market. We also believe it a good thing to feed to sows while suckling their pigs."

Mr. B. W. Kay, of North River Platform, N. B., says: "With hogs the effects of Herbageum are very marked; it is a great benefit to breeding stock and their young. By its regular use I can at an average age of 5 mos. secure good bacon hogs of from 140 lbs. to 180 lbs., live weight, saving about three months' feeding, and I estimate the profit in its use through earlier maturity and feed saved at about four dollars per hog."

Another New Brunswicker, Mr. J. McKnight, of Douglastown, N. B., says: "I bought a pig from a P. E. Island boat that came in here. In a day or so I found there was something wrong with it. It would root its food out of the dish and waste everything that it was given to eat. I began giving it Herbageum, with the result that after two days my pig would eat its food up clean with a relish, and appeared to be quite contented. On weighing, I found that it had gained over 14 lbs. per day during the summer, and it was admitted by all to be the best pig raised in the neighborhood."

Messrs. Burns & Co., Janetville, Ont., say: "We have used Herbageum in fattening pigs. We found that they improved faster and they made the finest pork we ever ate."

Mr. J. R. Bowness, of Bedeque, P. E. I., says: "Purchased two pigs, one month old; killed them at eight months; fed them scarcely anything but skim-milk and Herbageum. Used in the seven months just twelve pounds of Herbageum, and had as a result 630 lbs. of fine, sweet pork. One turned the scale at 300 lbs., and the other at 330 lbs., dressed weight."

Mr. M. Cardin, saddler, of Drummondville, Que., says: "I took on account a very small pig. I do not think it weighed over 80 lbs. I began at once to fatten it, and gave twice daily a tablespoonful of Herbageum. After not quite four months feeding, I killed it, and it dressed, with the lard, 400 lbs. of fine pork."

There is not an animal on the farm but what would be greatly benefited and made more profitable if it were fed Herbageum regularly. The cost is a mere trifle and the extra returns largely exceed the outlay.


Anyone wishing fuller information should write The Beaver Mfg. Co., of Galt, Canada, who are the sole manufacturers, for one of their pamphlets. "Take a Pointer." (Advt.)

Herbageum is manufactured by the Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Ont., and can be purchased in nearly every town and village in Canada.



A few **ENGLISH BERKSHIRE PIGS**, good ones.
M. B. TURKEYS, not akin, largest in Manitoba.
TOULOUSE GESE, fine ones.
B. P. ROCK COCKERELS, nice ones.
WM. KITSON, Burnside, Man.

ALEX. D. GAMLEY
The largest flock of
LEICESTERS
in the West. Stock of both sexes always for sale.
Balgay Farm, Brandon, Man.



F. W. GREEN,
Moosejaw, Assa.
SHORTHORNS
Herd headed by Royal Aberdeen and contain-
ing about twenty choice females.
Several young Bulls for sale.

PEDIGREED COLLIE DOGS.
Scotch Collie (sable) dog pups, sired by Merlin, reserve puppy at Chicago in 1896.
FOX TERRIER puppies for sale in April, sired by Norfolk Bowler, brother of champion Victorious.
NORFOLK BOWLER'S service fee is \$20.
All dogs eligible for registration.
W. J. LUMSDEN, - Hanlan, Man.

J. A. S. MACMILLAN,
Live Stock Agent and Importer, Brandon.

Having a large connection amongst many of the foremost breeders in Great Britain, I guarantee to supply pure-bred Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pigs of any British breeds for exhibition or breeding purposes on the most favorable terms. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices on application. P.O. Box 483.

R. McKenzie, HIGH BLUFF, MAN.
Has a choice lot of young
BERKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS
fit for breeding, sired by Perfection and Prince, out of prize-winning dams. Call or write.



MELROSE STOCK FARM.
Scotch Shorthorns
Choice Clydesdales
FOR SALE—A number of choice young bulls; young heifers and cows in calf; and a few Clydes of both sexes.
GEO. RANKIN & SONS, - Hamiota, Man.

Live Stock
that is worth feeding
is worth feeding well.

Most scientific feeders, in order to get all there is in food, usually give the animals they are feeding a little spice to sharpen the appetite and aid their digestion.

Fleming's
Stock Food
has been used with great success by many feeders.
You will thank us for inducing you to try it.
5 lbs. for 50c.

Fleming's Drug Store
BRANDON, MAN.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

YORKSHIRES.

Two Boars, fit for service, \$15.00 each
January and March pigs of either sex of good quality. One sow in pig, due to farrow in August. Address
KING BROS., Wawanessa, Man.

Shorthorns

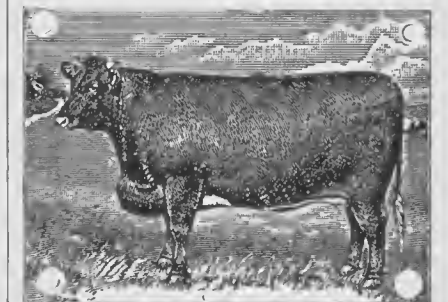
SEVERAL BULL CALVES FOR SALE

From seven months to one year old. Head of the herd, Lord Stanley 25th. Correspondence solicited.
Walter James - Rosser, Man.

CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS

Two young stallions by Prince of Wales out of Nancy McGregor, and fillets of breeding and quality.
TULLY ELDER, Proprietor, Glen Souris Farm, BRANDON, MAN.

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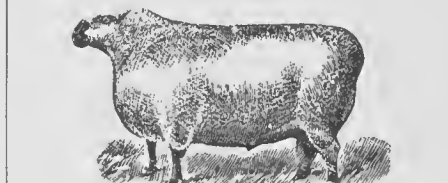


Young Bulls and Heifers for sale, sired by Nobleman (imported), Topman's Duke and Topman, champion bull at Winnipeg, Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1899.
This herd also won the Open Herd Prize against all comers and first for bull and two of his get. This is the Herd to buy from.
Barkshires and Yorkshires.

J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Man

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Importer and Breeder of Pure-Bred



Clydesdale Shire and Hackney Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle and Shropshire Sheep.

Correspondence solicited. Prices right. Terms easy. Full particulars on application. Apply P.O. Box 484, Brandon, Man.

Oak Grove Farm

SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES, WHITE P. ROCKS
FOR SALE

Number of choice heifers. Boars 5 to 7 months old. Winnipeg prize-winning sows due to farrow. Place your orders now. A number of large, strong W. P. Rock cockerels for sale.

JAS. BRAY, Longburn, Man.

Herefords Herd headed by "Sir Ingleside 2nd," descended from the famous "Corrector," include many winners at leading fairs.
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ED. T. PETAR, Parkdale, Man.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Some good **Holstein Bulls** FOR SALE
A. B. POTTER, Montgomery, Assa.

Maple Grove Farm, Portage la Prairie.

Shorthorn Cattle and large English Berkshires. My stock boar, Highclere King, took 1st at Winnipeg in 1900 and 1st and Diploma at Portage la Prairie, 1901. A grand lot of young stuff of both sex for sale; also a few M. B. Turkeys. Call or write. Parties met by appointment.
J. A. FRASER, Proprietor

When writing, please mention THE FARMER.

How and When to Water Horses

Horses should always be watered before receiving their grain. If they are watered just after feeding, the water washes the undigested food out of the stomach, and thereby may cause more or less serious digestive troubles. Water drunk by a horse does not stay in the stomach like food, but passes rapidly through it, going directly to that part of the large intestine called the caecum.

Horses should never be stinted in their water supply, but should be given as much as they want to drink. It is a common practice of many grooms and in some stables to keep horses short of water, partly on the supposition that too much water is detrimental to good condition, and partly for no reason at all, but simply from a foolish fad grooms have. This is, of course, entirely wrong and should be severely discouraged, as it is a cruel practice. A horse in health is not likely to drink more water than is necessary for his requirements. The amount of water drunk by horses varies a good deal in individual horses; some drink much more than others, and it would be absurd to limit the quantity of water given to a greedy drinker because his stable companion is more moderate in his requirements and consumes less; yet this is often done by ignorant grooms. Opinions differ as to whether it is preferable to let the horse have a permanent supply of water in the stable, so that he can drink when he wants to; or whether it is better to give him water three or four times a day. In my opinion there is not much to choose between either practice.

Horses out at grass do not as a rule drink more than twice a day, and wild horses (in South America, for instance) do not quench their thirst except at fairly long intervals. We must bear in mind, however, that horses out at grass live on succulent food containing a large amount of water, and that they do not lose much moisture through perspiration, while stabled horses are fed on dry food and lose a more or less large quantity of water—according to the kind of work done by the animal—through perspiration. A horse in the stable, therefore, requires a considerably larger amount of water than does a horse out at grass or in a state of nature, and it also requires to be watered more often.

The caecum of a horse is very capacious, much more so than the stomach, which is notoriously small in the horse, and can hold a large quantity of fluid. On this account, it may be quite sufficient to water the horses four times a day, though frequently they are watered but three times daily, which is too little.

It has been found that a horse drinks less water in a given time if he has continual access to water in the stable, than when watered at long intervals; and nothing can be said against this practice, except that the water is apt to become stale and foul by absorbing the ammonia generated from the urine, unless constantly changed; but grooms are far too lazy to do this, and unless looked after content themselves with filling up the half-empty receptacle, which is never thoroughly cleaned out. The best plan perhaps would be to water horses before each feed, and to offer them water twice a day besides, during the intervals of feeding.

A horse should always be allowed to quench his thirst after coming in from work, even if he is hot. A very general opinion exists that it is injurious to water horses when they come in from work in a heated state, and they are therefore, in many instances, not watered until they have somewhat cooled down; this opinion is fallacious, as it does not hurt horses to drink cold water directly they return from work. It is, however, hurtful to let a horse drink after he is partly cooled down, and this practice is very liable to cause a chill to the system. It may often be noticed that horses which have come in hot, and are not watered directly but some time afterwards, commence to shiver after drinking a pailful of water, whereas if a horse is allowed to drink



BARN ON THE FARM OF ANDREW JOHNSTON,
Eight miles south of Oak Lake, Man., erected this year.

before the blood has cooled down, he will not do so. The explanation of this is, no doubt, as follows: Cold water, on entering the body, absorbs a certain amount of heat from the system, in order to bring its temperature up to the internal temperature of the animal drinking it. In the case of a horse in a hot state, the loss of heat is not felt, as there is sufficient heat to spare; whereas in a horse which has already partly cooled down, and whose system has begun to flag, the sudden further

quickly absorbed into the blood system as when a horse has lost much moisture through perspiration during work, and is in need of a large quantity of liquid to establish the normal state of the blood. The heat withdrawn from the body in the latter case is, therefore, both less and more gradual.

A horse should not be given a large quantity of water, as this would be at best very detrimental to his going and staying powers and cause him to sweat profusely, while it may and very often



FARM HOME OF HARRY DUNDAS, MIAMI, MAN.

loss of heat, occasioned by the cold water entering the body and absorbing heat, causes the system to become chilled.

In the case of a horse which has not been heated through work, the loss of internal heat caused by drinking cold water is obviously not nearly as great, and even if a large quantity is drunk no chill to the system takes place, unless the water is very cold. Furthermore, in this case the water is not nearly as

does induce scouring. When a horse is required for fast work or to go out hunting he should be watered at least two hours before leaving the stable, and allowed to drink as much as he wants to. If this is done a drink should be again offered him just before starting when he may drink a mouthful or two, which cannot hurt him at all, while generally he will not even require this. During a long journey or a long day, a horse should be allowed to



FARM HOME OF ALEX. McMILLAN, 10 MILES NORTH OF OAK LAKE, MAN.

THE "RYRIE" WATCH.

Not for a year, but for a lifetime.
Watches that may be handed from father to son—heirlooms.

The movement of a "Ryrie" Watch is as nearly perfect as possible, and yet, it's not expensive.

That is why it has brought to our store so many buyers who are particular about accurate time.

Let us send you our Catalogue, showing the many styles of solid gold, fine gold filled, silver and gun metal "Ryrie" Watches in both ladies and gentlemen's sizes.

The "Ryrie" Monogram Watches are particularly attractive.

RYRIE BROS.,

Yonge and Adelaide Sts.,

TORONTO.

DIAMOND HALL, Established 1854.

quench his thirst whenever there is an opportunity. As already remarked above, cold water will not hurt a horse, not even if he is in a very heated state.

I may point out, in conclusion, that horses eating hay or grain secrete a large quantity of fluid from the salivary glands, and a proper secretion of saliva is absolutely necessary to digestion of food; while the glands of the stomach, the pancreas, the liver, and the intestines also secrete digestive fluids during the process of digestion. In a thirsty horse, therefore, which is in want of water, digestion cannot go on properly, owing to a sufficient quantity of liquid for the various digestive juices not being available.—H. F., in London Live Stock Journal.

For over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

Watches

A poor watch is the most expensive luxury a man or woman can carry, and should be used for a fish sinker, or to shy at a dog. The watches we sell are not luxuries, but an every day necessity, and should be treated with the greatest consideration. Our watches are the lowest in price and the quality is the highest. We guarantee the watches we sell without hesitation as we buy only those that have proven their worth. ASK FOR PRICES.

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Watchmakers and Jewellers,
McINTYRE BLOCK, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound
Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all Mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, \$1 per box; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, \$3 per box. No. 3 or 2, mailed on receipt of price and two 8-cent stamps. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont. Nos. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

Henry Boyle, of Thornhill, has lost one of the splendid team of horses he showed last year at the leading shows. It died last week.

D. E. Corbett, Swan Lake, Man., lost a very fine team of horses last week by their breaking into a bin of wheat. The team was valued at \$300.

On Nov. 18th W. E. Baldwin, Manitou, had a special barn raising to replace the one he lost by fire. Lots of willing hands took part in the job and the building is now complete.

Purves Thomson, Pilot Mound, writes: "I have sold Royal Calithness to William McGill, Crystal City. Mr. McGill is wise in selecting such a fine animal to head his herd. The sire of this young bull is Calithness, his dam is the 12th Duchess of Rosedale."

Roht. Beith, ex-M.P., Bowmanville, Ont., was very successful with his Hackneys at the recent New York Horse Show. He succeeded in winning the grand challenge cup, valued at \$1,000, for the best Hackney, any age. The competition was the keenest for many years.

J. L. Cook, Newdale, Man., well known as a successful feeder of export cattle, is not putting up a bunch of steers this fall on account of the high price of coarse grains. Just as soon as the price of these grains drops he will put in another bunch. He believes in feeding cattle.

W. S. Lister, Marchmont Farm, Middlechurch, Man., reports: "I have sold a 13 months old Shorthorn bull to Jonathan Harey, Meadow Lea, Man. This animal is full of great promise. He was sold at a good price, but Mr. Harey has an excellent herd and needs a capital bull to head it."

H. A. Cunningham, Hayfield, Man., writes: "I have just received a very fine Jersey cow by express from Mrs. E. M. Jones' famous herd of butter cows at Brockville, Ont. I am delighted with the promptness and care shown by Mrs. Jones. I saw her ad. in your paper and wish you to know the result."

Provincial Veterinarian, S. J. Thompson, has returned from north of Dauphin, where he had been inspecting horses supposed to be infected with glanders. The horses, seven in number, were recently imported by two young men, Chapman and McPherson, from the N. W. Territories. An inspection revealed the disease in six of the animals, and Mr. Thompson ordered them to be destroyed. The other horse has been quarantined, awaiting developments. Three of the six horses killed had been sold to farmers.

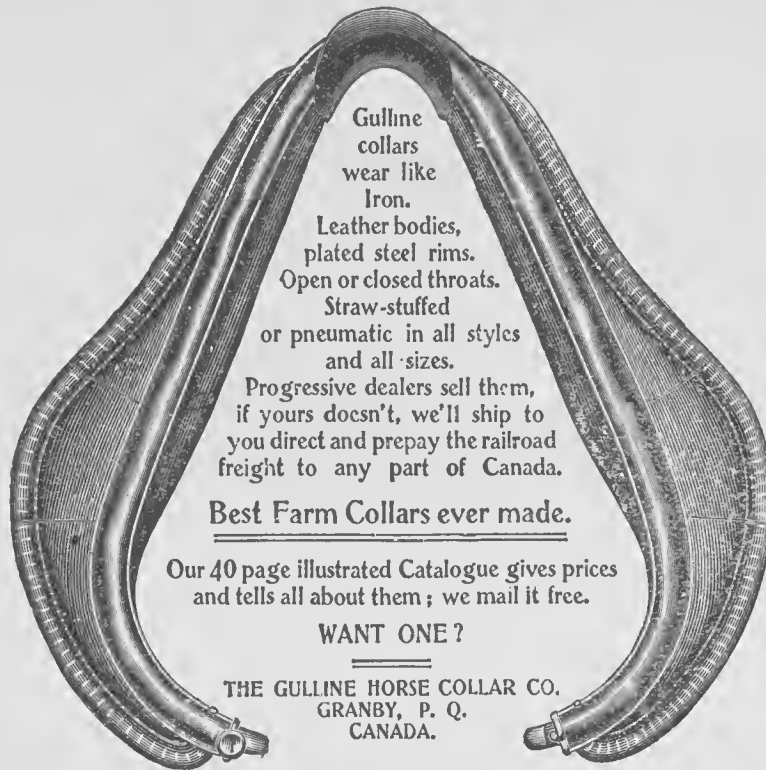
We learn that Walter Lynch, Westbourne, Man., contemplates retiring from stock breeding, and is prepared to treat with some enterprising young man for the sale of his ranch and stock as a going concern. Should this report prove correct, we are sure every one who has known him in the show ring will hear of it with regret. He is the father of western Shorthorn breeding and has a record of over 30 years of continued usefulness as a progressive breeder and blameless reputation for square dealing and kindly intercourse with his brother breeders. To the right man this would be such an opening as could hardly be found in the west. Who will try for it?

Jos. Lawrence & Sons, Clearwater, Man., write: "All our stock is still running out, Nov. 26th. Our young things never looked better. Mr. Sam Briggs, of Wood Mountain, has written us that he wants all our heifers this year and also what we have to spare for 1902. It would appear as if Mr. Briggs was delighted with the six heifers he got from us last year and now wants all we breed for two years. While we intend to give Mr. Briggs a good bunch we must supply our other customers who have been waiting on us for heifers for the last two years. Therefore we will not have any heifers to supply to new customers not now on our books. We have a number of good bulls for sale."

James Smith, the very live agent of Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis., writes us from Brandon under date Nov. 30th: "I have just concluded my sales of the following noted horses—Alick's Pride, 10669, to John Galbraith, of Brandon; Pretoria, 11133, to S. McLean, of Neepawa; Gartachol, 10200, to Geo. Forke, of Pipestone; Baron's Style, 10690, to the Carlyle Clydesdale Horse Co., Carlyle, Assa.; the Percheron stallion, Cherry Lad, 23852, to S. Beattie, of Brandon; and the Yorkshire Coach horse, Baronet, to Tom Lorimer, Hamiota. I am leaving for home now for another big shipment of stallions and mares of equally good quality, which I expect will arrive in Brandon about the middle of December."

Mr. Galbraith evidently finds that for the right kind of stock Manitoba is a very promising market. Mr. Smith is an energetic salesman and a horseman right down to the ground.

James S. Upper, North Portal, Assa., Nov. 30, 1901: "You have made The Nor-West Farmer such that it is poor economy to be without it."



Gulline collars wear like iron.
Leather bodies, plated steel rims.
Open or closed throats.
Straw-stuffed or pneumatic in all styles and all sizes.
Progressive dealers sell them, if yours doesn't, we'll ship to you direct and prepay the railroad freight to any part of Canada.
Best Farm Collars ever made.
Our 40 page illustrated Catalogue gives prices and tells all about them; we mail it free.
WANT ONE?
THE GULLINE HORSE COLLAR CO.
GRANBY, P. Q.
CANADA.

THEY WANT DR. HESS' STOCK FOOD IN ENGLAND.

Read what the great English importer, Mr. M. G. Rich, Bath Bridge, Tetsbury, Gloucestershire, Eng., and owner of 1,000 acres of land, writes:
BATH BRIDGE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, ENG.,
August 9th, 1901.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, O.
Gentlemen,—Where can I get Dr. Hess' Stock Food in England? In my travels in America I find it in many stables and highly recommended by my friends.
Yours respectfully, M. G. RICH.

P.S.—I farm nearly 1,000 acres.

Dr. Hess' Stock Food is not a stimulant but a tonic. It expels worms, cleanses the blood and system generally; calls into healthy action every organ of the animal body; allows no food to pass off undigested. It pays to feed it as a health promoter and as a flesh and milk producer.

7-lb. Sack	-	\$0.65	50-lb. Sack	-	\$3.75
12 "	-	1.00	100 "	-	7.00
25 "	-	2.00		-	

Every Package Guaranteed.

If your dealer can't supply you, send your order to

THE GREIG MFG. CO., W. R. Rowan, Manager.

P. O. BOX 603, WINNIPEG, MAN.

FREE! Dr. Hess' new scientific veterinary work giving the symptoms and latest treatment on stock diseases, will be mailed you for the asking. Address, Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio.

Bibby's Cream Equivalent

FOR REARING CALVES.

It is plain that the best article for any purpose is the one which will eventually take the premier place in popularity, and will hold its place until a still better article is produced. That is what "Cream Equivalent" is doing. For supplementing the supply of whole milk, or enriching skim or separated milk, or if necessary rearing calves without any milk whatever, we believe "Cream Equivalent" is unequalled, and its unrivalled popularity is proof that our opinion is correct.

PRICE—50-lb. Bag, \$2.25; 100-lb. Bag, \$4.00; f.o.b. Brandon
FOR SALE AT ALL CREAMERIES.

BRANDON SEED HOUSE,

A. E. McKENZIE & CO., - - BRANDON, MAN



SEND NO MONEY
Cut this ad. out and send it to us and we will ship you this high-grade Violin by express for examination. You can examine it at your Express Office, and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented, and the greatest bargain you ever saw or heard of, pay the express agent our Special Offer Price, \$3.75, and express charges. This is a genuine Stradivarius model violin, made of old wood, curly maple flamed back and sides, with top of highly-polished wood, especially selected for violins, edges inlaid with purfling, best quality ebony finish trimmings, a splendid toned instrument of exceptional power and sweetness. With each Violin we include a genuine Brazilwood Tourte model bow, one extra set of strings, one piece of resin, and one complete self-instructor containing over 100 selections, all carefully packed in a wooden shipping case. For \$1.50 extra we will send a splendid black violin case, fully lined and with brass trimmings, lock and key. Order to-day. Johnston & Co., Box 311, Toronto.

\$3.75

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RAZOR STEEL
Secret-Temper
Cross-Cut Saw

We take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge and holds it longer than by any process known. A saw, to cut fast, "must hold a keen cutting edge."

This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves.

These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than any saw now made—perfect taper from tooth to back.

Now we ask you, when you go to buy a saw, to ask for the Maple-Leaf, Razor-Steel, Saw, and if you are told that some other saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home and try them, and keep the one you like the best.

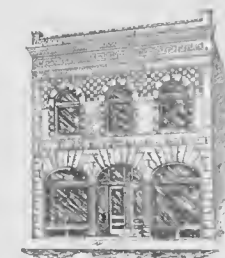
Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel" brand.

It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less and lose 25c. a day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work.

Thousands of these saws are shipped to the United States and sold at a higher price than the best American saws.

Manufactured only by

SHURLY & DIETRICH
Maple Leaf Saw Works,
GALT, ONT.



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LARGEST IN THE CITY.

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211 RUPERT ST.
WINNIPEG.
Successor to J. F. Mitchell.

Cannot Tear
Because of Wire Edge

It will wear longer than any other make.
Costs less and is absolutely

wind and water proof.

Medal Brand Wire Edge Roofing

Easily applied. Anyone can do it who can use a hammer. It is money saved to use it.

Send for Free Illustrated Booklet, and prices to
FRED J. C. COX - Winnipeg, Man
Wholesale Agent.

THE PROFITABLE HEN

is the one that will lay both winter and summer. Green Cut Bone will make her do it. It has been found by actual experience to double the eggs in every instance where used. The

ADAM GREEN BONE CUTTER
cuts bone in the most satisfactory way. Leaves the bone in fine shavings easily consumed by chicks or mature fowls. Can't be choked by bone, meat or gristle. Cleans itself. Turns easiest because it is the only cutter made with ball bearings. Several sizes for hand and power. Catalogue No. Free. W. J. Adam, Joliet, Ill.

The International Live Stock Exposition.

Just as we go to press we are in receipt of the following account, by the Nor-West Farmer representative, of the Monday awards made at this great show.

The show is a great success. The first animals to be judged were the fat classes of the pure bred breeds. As a whole the animals are out in very high finish and bloom, and worthy to be shown at such a large show.

CATTLE.

Herefords—The classes were smaller than we expected of this famous breed, there being scarcely more than necessary to lift the prizes. A yearling steer, The Woods Principal, was awarded championship. He was shown by G. P. Henry, who had all firsts as well.

Shorthorns—The classes were all well filled and competition the keenest of any of the pure bred classes. The championship was won by a yearling, Prince of Quality, shown by the Iowa Agricultural College. This college also had first for calves. The Minnesota College had a second for two-year-olds, a third for yearlings and another for calves.

Aberdeen Angus—The classes were better filled than the Hereford ones, but not so well as the Shorthorns, which were the hanner section of the pure bred ones. Championship went to M. A. Judy & Son, for their yearling, Maple Leaf Standfast.

Galloways—D. McCrae, Guelph, Ont., secured first for a two-year-old heifer. Championship went to Medd, of Dundee, Minn.

In Devons, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, Ont., had things all his own way.

Grades and Crosses—In two-year-olds there were 41 entries, among these the agricultural colleges had numerous entries: The Iowa College won first with Garcia, Nebraska second, W. Smiley, Iowa, third, and Minnesota College fourth. In yearlings, 25 entries: G. P. Henry, Goodenow, Ill., first, Iowa College second, A. C. Binnie third, and Minnesota College fourth. Calves since Dec. 1, 1899, 17 entries: Minnesota College first, F. E. R. Albright, Ill., second, C. A. Saunders, Iowa, third, Thos. Clark, Ill., fourth. Under one year, 13 entries: Minnesota College first and second, Henry third, H. G. Fluck, Goodenow, Ill., fourth. The championship contest will be later.

SHEEP.

There is an excellent turnout of sheep and Canadians have made good records. The fat classes for pure breeds were judged first.

Shropshires—R. Gibson, Delaware, Ont., secured every first, a second and a fourth prize and championship. John Campbell, Woodville, Ont., was a good second. Minnesota College had a fourth and Iowa a fifth. Good entries throughout.

Southdowns—Telfer Bros., Paris, Ont., entered one yearling wether and secured first and championship for him. They had second for pen of five wether lambs. Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa Colleges made exhibits and won in above order.

In Oxfordshire Geo. McKerrrow & Sons, Sussex, Wis., had the lead. In Dorset J. A. McGillivray, Uxbridge, had good entries.

Cotswolds—E. F. Park, Burgessville, Ont., had nearly everything, though there was a good entry out.

Lincolns—J. H. Patrick, Ilderton, Ont., and J. T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont., had the field to themselves—the latter having the lead.

Leicesters—Orr & Lillico, Galt, Ont., had all firsts and championship. Kelly, Shakspeare and J. M. Gardhouse had good awards.

The grades and crosses were not judged.

SWINE.

The exhibit, all told, is a very large one, but only a few of the breeding classes were judged.

Tamworths—There was a scattering entry all through, the Minnesota College having the largest entry, and as there was only one breeder against them, they secured the leading prizes and championship for boar, while R. S. Hartley, Penn., had champion sow.

Yorkshires—D. C. Platt & Son, Millgrove, Ont., had out two entries in each section and secured both championships, all first prizes and nearly all the seconds as well.

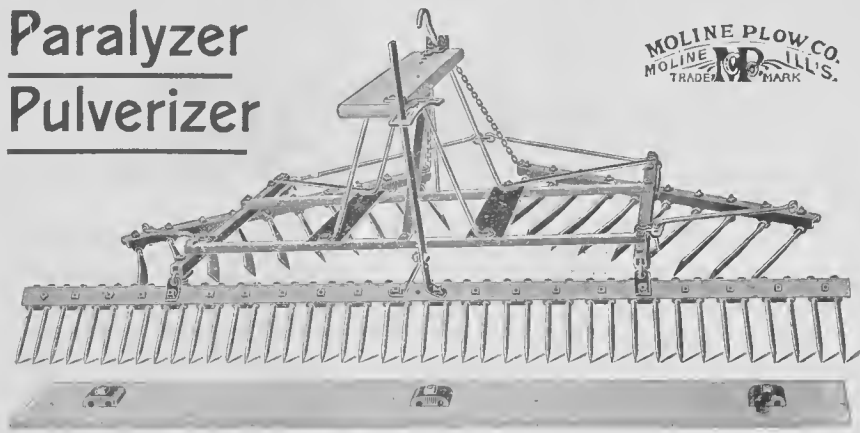
Sometimes the very thing we are looking for passes right under our eyes without being seen. There are bargains and snaps and chances to be found in our Want, Sale and Exchange column on the second page of this issue. Look it over. It's always worth looking at.

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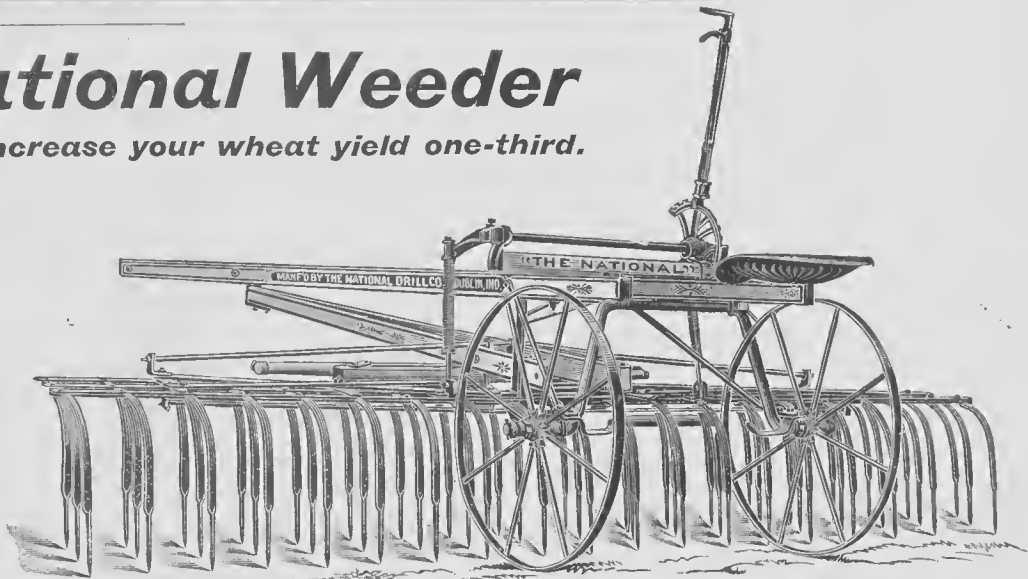
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John M. Fee, Hartney, Man., Nov. 30, 1901: "I like The Nor-West Farmer very much and believe it is worthy of the support of the farming community. I appreciate your editorial pages and the stand you have taken on agricultural college."



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

"Poll Evil."

C. W. McL., Dauphin, Man.: "A mare, 8 years old, in fair condition, has poll evil. It has been there for two years, have had her operated on by a V.S., but it did her no good. It is a running sore and runs for a week, then heals over and is all right for two or three weeks. It then swells up very large and breaks again. Can anything be done for her? Is there any cure for it?"

Answer.—Treatment of this condition generally requires the bold use of the knife to be successful, and even in the hands of good surgeons some cases are incurable. The seat of the trouble is usually the under side of the ligament of the neck, which becomes ulcerated and must either be scraped or partly removed before the wound will heal. If the diseased part is not very extensive, a cure can sometimes be effected by injecting antiseptic solutions. A new remedy for fistulous sores has recently been highly recommended in veterinary periodicals and some surprising cures are reported following its use. It is a solution of citrate of silver, one part to one thousand (water)?, and is injected with a syringe twice a day.

Gastric Calculi—Anæmia.

A. W., Redpath, Assa.: "I. A mare, nine years old, died last week under peculiar circumstances. She was apparently as well as usual during the day and was hitched up and did some light work. She was fed up for the night about seven o'clock and still nothing wrong with her was to be noticed. Had occasion to go to the stable about 10 p.m. and found her down in her stall with her head under the manger. At once got her loose and upon her feet, but she seemed not to be well and soon she laid down and commenced kicking with all four feet as though in great pain. We thought she had an attack of colic and gave her some colic mixture which we had in the house, but she did not seem to get any relief. We then, at different times, gave her soda and also nitre, but still no relief. We tried to get her up on her feet, but could not as she would not try to help herself at all. She just lay there and at intervals of a few minutes would keep kicking as though the pain was severe. She never once raised her head off the ground and appeared very drowsy and did not appear to be bloated much. She lay in this condition for a day and a half, when she died, never appearing to be out of pain except for a short while the first day. After she died we opened her and the only thing that we found to be wrong apparently was a quantity of small gravel and two pebbles about the size of marbles in her stomach. What do you think was wrong with the mare and what should we have given her? Do you think the gravel in her stomach had anything to do with causing her death? 2. Have another horse sick, aged eight years. During sceding last spring he used to take what seemed like dizzy spells and would stagger like a drunken man, generally came on him towards night. Gave him a dose of physic and although he was not troubled that way any more during the summer, yet he did not do nearly as well as he should have. After finishing cutting we gave him a bottle of raw linseed oil. He was pretty thin and after the oil had taken effect on him he seemed to lose all strength in his hind quarters and had to be lifted up when he got down. We put him in a sling and he is still there. He has a ravenous appetite, but does not seem to gain either in flesh or strength in his hind quarters, and has still to be lifted up when he gets down, although he is getting a gallon of dry oats or hulled feed at each meal and seems as bright in the eyes as the healthiest of horses. What do you think is wrong with this horse and what would you prescribe for him?"

Answer.—1. The gravel and pebbles that you found in the stomach did not get there by being swallowed by the animal, unless this is a most extraordinary case, but have been formed there out of the materials of the food. These calculi, as they are technically called, are very like an ordinary pebble in appearance, but if one is broken across it is seen to be made up of different layers arranged around a common centre. The presence of calculi in the stomach leads to indigestion and a depraved appetite, which induces the horse to eat dirt, sand, etc. The calculi might in this way indirectly cause death from colic and this appears to have been the case with your mare.

2. The disease affecting the horse is of an entirely different nature, in which the blood

seems to "turn to water." This is shown by the color of the visible mucous membranes, the tongue, gums, and lining of the eyes lids, which are pale and not rosy as they should be. The blood when drawn from the body by a small puncture of the skin is thinner than it should be, and often looks more like red ink than normal blood. When the disease has progressed beyond a certain stage no treatment is of any avail to check it, and the animal gradually falls until death ensues. From your description of the case it seems that your horse has almost reached the final stage and it would be unwise to spend money on medicine that could not avert the fatal termination.

Phlebitis.

J. H. E., Pilot Mound, Man.: "I have a mare, 12 years old, which raised a colt this year. About five or six days after taking colt from mare she became very lame in right hind leg, lameness coming on in a night. The muscles in back of thigh running half way up to hip was very sore to touch. Had a V.S. examine her and he told me to bathe it with a good liniment, which I did, but she only got worse. If she lies down on right side is unable to get up alone. Mare is a great milker and is very thin. Milked her twice a day after taking colt from her, but very little milk seemed to come in udder. Swelling about size of goose egg came between her fore legs at first, but soon disappeared. No swelling in hind leg, rather a sinking away of the muscles all over quarter. Sometimes sweats a good deal on hind quarter. She has been lame for about five or six weeks. I gave her six doses of aconite, thirty drops every six hours, and am feeding her now sulphate of iron and gentian root equal parts. Mare eats and drinks well. What is the cause of lameness and cure, if any? Would you advise exercise? She will not bear weight on leg any more than is absolutely necessary."

Answer.—Your mare appears to have had an acute attack of phlebitis affecting the hind leg and is still suffering from it, but in a chronic form. This is a disease of the veins and is not uncommon in breeding mares and seems to be connected in some obscure way with the function of lactation, making its appearance when the flow of milk is suddenly arrested. You should put the mares on a course of treatment with iodide of potassium, giving her one drachm twice a day. The druggist will easily prepare a solution of such strength that a tablespoonful will contain the required dose, which can be given in the food or water. Treatment should be continued for a week and if improvement is shown, for a week longer.

As for the leg, the trouble is probably too deep seated for local remedies to have much effect, but you should try massage or kneading and rubbing the muscles of the thigh. Also take up the hind foot and move the leg in various directions, flexing (bending) and extending all the joints. As soon as possible give her moderate walking exercise. Feed wisely but not too well.

Flooring for Horse Stables.

J. Reader, The Pas, Sask.: "Is it better for horses to stand in an unfloored stable with a good bed on the bare sand? One mare whom you pronounced as having 'navicular disease,' still suffers. I have just taken up the floor in her stall and have spread litter on the bare sand."

Answer.—Looking at this question from the standpoint of benefit to the feet, there is no question but that the natural earth is the best floor a horse can stand upon. The earth supplies necessary moisture to the feet and at the same time is cooler than a plank floor and thus is doubly beneficial to the feet. Horses with tender feet or navicular disease should always stand on earthen floors for the above reasons. But for horses with good feet there is not the same necessity, and the greater cleanliness of planking makes its use desirable.

Laryngitis.

R. W. N., Carman, Man.: "I have a mare coming two years next spring that is in good condition and feels well in health. She is working most days, doing light work, such as drawing a load of vegetables singly in a not too heavy democrat a distance of say two miles. Have been feeding until the past three weeks upon good timothy hay, and 14 gallons, three times a day, mixed feed, consisting of oats, bran and screenings from the elevators. She seems to have done very well upon it, but for six weeks she has had a nasty husky cough, some days it is worse than others. Have been giving condition powders, tried flax, hotted, twice daily, then gave a tablespoonful of oil of tar in feed twice a day, but they don't appear to have done her much good. She does not run from the nose. What would be a good thing to give? Say cause of complaint. There is quite a lot of similar sickness throughout this district."

Answer.—A cough of the kind described above is usually caused by irritation in the "larynx," or upper end of the windpipe, and when it becomes chronic, as in this case, is best relieved by the application of a blister. Clip off the hair from a space as large as your hand will cover on the mare's throat and rub in a blister. Cantharides and lard, one part of the former to six of the latter, will be a blister suitable for this purpose. Rub it in well for ten minutes, leave it on for twenty-four hours, then wash it off and grease the part. One drachm of fluid extract of belladonna may be given twice a day in the feed to lessen the irritability of the larynx and help to relieve the cough.

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Rheumatism, Wire Out, Founder

A. V. E., Carberry, Man.: "I have one mare, seven years old, worked her a little every day last winter, fed her on chopped wheat, was very fat in spring, plowed her one day, got lame in front leg for a week, then in hind leg other side. Had V.S. to her ten times, was very sick, down for three days, could not get up. He called it rheumatism. I let her out to grass, got better in front leg, but is still lame in hind leg, seems to be in fetlock. She has done nothing all summer, has been in stable ever since it turned cold, gets plenty of exercise. Will you please tell me what I can do for her, as she is a fine one to work? 2. A driving mare got in a wire fence and cut her hock very badly. 3. One big mare, 8 years old, very stiff in front feet, feet very hot and dry, think she must have got too much wheat around the straw stacks since the ground froze up. 4. Please give a good physic ball for a horse."

Answer.—1. Your veterinarian was probably right in telling you the mare had rheumatism, and it is often as difficult to get it out of the system of a horse as of a man. If you can locate the trouble in the fetlock you should apply a blister—cantharides two drachms, lard twelve drachms. Clip off the hair and rub in the blister briskly for ten minutes. Do not feed much grain and give the following powder twice daily for a week: Salicylate of soda, two drachms.

2. Wash the wound with castile soap and water, trim off any ragged corners, and then dust with the following powder:—Iodoform, 1 part, powdered horic acid 3 parts. Keep the wound constantly covered with the powder, and wash it every day unless it appears clean and healthy under a scab. The mare should, of course, be kept in, and prevented from rubbing or hitting the part.

3. This mare appears to be foundered from eating wheat. If the disease is not vigorously treated at first, it is apt to remain chronic and the horse will always be more or less sore in front. You have apparently let the first stage pass without treatment, and all you can do now is to try and relieve the soreness as much as possible, without much hope of restoring the feet to a healthy state. Take off the shoes if the mare is shod and trim her feet round the edge so that the frogs come well to the ground, then clip the hair round the coronets and blister her well. Next day wash off the blister and smear the part with lard or vaseline. Let her stand on an earthen floor in a loose box, and when you have to work her, have her shod with leather under her shoe, and if tender still, with bar shoes.

4. A good physic ball for horses is made by powdering one ounce of aloes, adding one drachm of powdered ginger and enough soft soap or treacle to make a stiff mass. This is rolled with the hands into the usual shape and generally wrapped in paper. The above is the average dose for a horse of say 1,200 lbs. Smaller or larger horses should get the dose in proportion. Aloes vary much in activity, and a good quality of Barbadoes aloes should be selected.

Wart on Cheek—Injured Teat.

Gladstone, Man.: "1. A cow had a small lump on her cheek about the size of a quarter, it hied a little and matter ran from it. The cheek was a little swollen, but it healed up all right, only leaving a scar. During the summer another lump appeared about an inch lower down, on the same cheek. It hieled only when she rubs it. It does not seem to trouble her in any way in eating or chewing her cud. 2. The same cow, just after being served last August (which took effect), one of her teats would let out thick matter stuff and it is now drying up. The other three teats are all right, the milk being quite fit for use."

Answer.—1. The lumps may be only warts which have been made to bleed and suppurate by the rubbing the cow has given them. Get some solution of muriate of antimony and paint it over the sore with a feather, avoiding the surrounding skin.

2. The quarter of the udder which is giving curdled or matter milk has been affected with mastitis, the result of cold or injury. If she is allowed to dry up some time before next calving, the long rest will give the injured quarter a chance to recover and it may be all right again when she freshens.

Chronic Nephritis or Kidney Disease.

F. McM., Sask.: "An eleven year old gelding for six months or more has been stiff in hind legs. Keeps drawing up his hind legs when turning or stepping over in the stable. It evidently hurts him to turn on hind legs. Two weeks ago fed some sheaf oats, and the last few days he has hardly been able to walk. Drenched with three ounces of sweet nitre, diluted, and fed hulled barley, with a little flax seed. Also gave saltpetre two nights in feed. Please diagnose and oblige."

Answer.—The symptoms point to the kidneys as the seat of trouble. I would advise the application of a fresh sheep skin to the horse's loins, and the administration of sanmetto in doses of one or two tablespoonfuls (according to size of horse) twice a day. Do not give him much oats. Boiled barley and flax seed are to be preferred.

Cattle Lice.

Subscriber, Arden, Man.: "My cattle are infested with vermin (which I am told are wood ticks, enclose sample) have used creolin and coal oil on them repeatedly, but without much effect. The coal oil destroyed some, but seemed too severe on the cattle. Kindly inform me what I can use which will prove effectual in destroying the vermin without injury to the cattle."

Answer.—The specimens sent are cattle lice of the species "Haematopinus eurysternus," and have no resemblance to wood ticks. There should be no difficulty in ridding the cattle of them if the remedy is properly applied. The trouble is that there is some difficulty in getting the remedy to reach the skin through the thick coat of hair, and unless the skin is reached the vermin will not be destroyed. The remedies you have already tried are good when properly used and if they have failed it is because you have not used them in the right way. Creolin should be diluted with water in the proportion of two of creolin to one hundred of water, and should be rubbed in until the skin is wet all over. Coal oil will take off the hair if used alone and must be mixed with oil, in the proportion of 10 per cent., or else made into an emulsion with soap and water. Mr. Bedford, Superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm, after trying several remedies for cattle lice, reports that fish oil is effectual. It is poured along the spine from head to tail and gradually works down the sides. Any greasy or oily substance will kill lice by choking up their breathing pores, and the insect powders act in the same way. It must be remembered that applications may kill the lice, and leave unharmed the eggs, which will after a few days hatch out a fresh batch, and the animal is soon as bad as ever. For this reason the application should be repeated about a week after the first. Posts, etc., where the cattle rub, should be painted with coal oil.

Footsore.

Subscriber, Cartwright, Man.: "I have a mare that got lame on the left front foot while drawing on the hard roads about the 10th of Sept. I rested her and the foot got well, but she went lame on the other one almost immediately when she was put on the road again. I rested her a second time, which helped her considerably, and I ploughed with her the rest of the fall, but since ploughing stopped she seems worse. Last winter she corked both her front feet, the hoofs grew down and the one she is lame on now broke off rather short. Would that make her lame? Should she be shod?"

Answer.—Your mare is tender in the front feet, but whether from incipient navicular disease or laminitis it is impossible to tell from the description given. You should have her feet properly levelled and shod by a good smith and let her stand when in the stable on an earthen floor. If this is impossible, pack her feet every night with linseed meal made into a stiff paste with cold water. If you desire further information write again and say whether she stands with the lame foot in advance of the other, if the lameness is much worse the day following a long drive, and if the lameness increases when she is trotted down hill.

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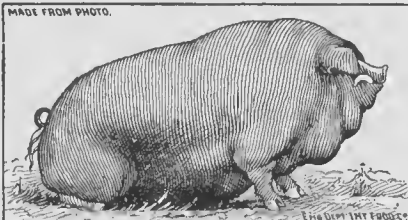
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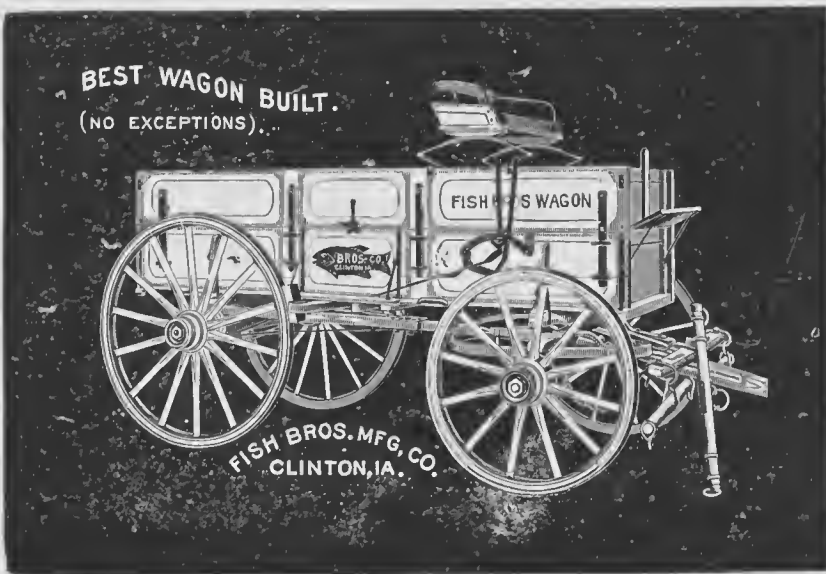
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Sole Agents,
WINNIPEG, MAN.



In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines of lost or estray stock is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources. All impounded notices appearing in the Manitoba and N. W. T. Gazettes will be found in this column.

By LOST stock is meant stock that has been lost and the owner advertises to find them.

By ESTRAY stock is meant stock that has wandered on to a person's place, or into his band, and is advertised to find this owner.

Write the letters of all brands very plainly. Display notice in black-faced type will be given for \$1 (which must be enclosed with the order), such notice not to exceed 40 words.

The following is a list of live stock impounded, lost and estray compiled since Nov. 20th issue:—

Impounded.

Belcourt, Man.—One cow, color red, about eight years old, white spot on forehead, tops of horns sawn off, no brand visible. E. E. England, Ward 6, West Pound.

Clandebye, Man.—One horse, color red, some white on nose, two years old, small for age, branded R H; also one cow, color red, white on tip of tail, cow has been dehorned. Wm. McRae.

Cypress River, Man.—One red and white heifer, one year old; also two red and white heifers, with white stars on forehead, one year old, and one red heifer, with white belly, one year old. Geo. Graham, 21, 6, 12.

Dugald, Man.—One mare, color buckskin, aged, no visible marks. T. K. Smith.

Lillyfield, Man.—One cow, color dark roan, three years old, white on belly and slit in left ear. Thos. Riggall, 23, 12, 2a.

Orange Ridge, Man.—One buckskin pony mare; also one roan horse pony. S. Impett, w. hf. 13, 17, 14.

Oswald, Man.—One red and white steer, three years old, no apparent marks. Jas. Proctor, s.e. 32, 14, 1w.

Reston, Man.—One red bull calf; also one red yearling heifer. J. A. Ransford, 32, 6, 2Sw.

St. Andrews, Man.—One yearling bull, red, with white hairs through the body, white spot on forehead, with white flanks, branded F on right hip; also one red heifer calf, white belly, three legs white to knees, right forefoot white, tail half white, no mark or brand visible. W. C. Sutherland.

St. Charles, Man.—One dark red heifer, with a small white star on the forehead and white under the belly, a piece cut out of the right ear, about two years old; also a yearling bull, color red, with a white star on the forehead. David Isbister, Lot 13.

Stony Mountain, Man.—One stag, color red and white, split in right ear, two years old. John McQuat.

Tupper, Man.—One black mare, three years old, white star on forehead, two white hind stockings, light left fore foot, small lump on right knee. Jas. Wilson, n.e. qr. 10, 17, 12w.

Winnipeg, Man.—City Pound, Logan Ave.—One calf, color white, with roan sides, split in left ear, two red ears; also one heifer, color red, horns turned straight up, patch of hair off left side close to flank, no visible brand, about three years old. F. Collins.

Woodlands, Man.—One red and white yearling steer, no other marks of identification. Thos. Parker, s.e. qr. 9, 14, 2w.

Lost.

Argyle, Man.—A year ago, one three-year-old bay mare, a half circle white star on forehead and white circle round left hind leg, scar on one fore-arm. \$10 reward. Archie McKay.

Didshury, Alta.—One bay mare, about 5 years old, branded V on right shoulder, C in diamond on left hip and reversed brackets on left shoulder. Also bay mare, about 4 years old, branded F C on left shoulder, has one white hind foot. A reward of \$10 will be paid for information leading to the recovery of the animals, or \$5 will be paid for either one. C. Helbert.

Fairy Hill, Qu'Appelle Valley, Assa.—About November 10, strawberry roan mare, about 11 years old, 13.8 hands high, mane hogged, white face, shod all round. Information to C. W. Peters, Regina, or John Moody, Fairy Hill P.O.

Hicksdale, Assa.—Five calves, three red and two black, two branded 5 anchor with bar under on left hip. Information to be addressed to James R. Hicks, 36, 16, 17w2.

Neepawa, Man.—One very dark brown mare, two years old, with mane and tail clipped a year ago. John R. Hamilton, 15, 13, 15.

Oak Bank, Man.—Three red yearlings, one bull and two heifers, all marked with small hole in right ear. J. Messenger.

Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.—About September 1, three horses, two black and one bay, branded three bars with bar through on left shoulder. Information given will be suitably rewarded by Thos. Drewery.

Estray.

Calgary, Alta.—For about two years, cayuse, grey pinto, right eye white, about four

years old, no brand. Wm. J. Latimer, 10, 25, 2w5.

Foam Lake, Assa.—One pony, bay, little white on three feet, branded JP monogram on left shoulder and a star brand on right shoulder. C. J. Helgason, 34, 31, 12w2.

Katepwe, Assa.—Mare, about 8 years, dark bay, about 1,050 lbs., left hind foot white, no brands. Fred T. Skinner.

Oak Lake, Man.—Came on to my premises on or about Oct. 26th, one two-year-old, rising three, spotted red and white heifer. Owner please prove property, pay expenses, and take animal away. Wm. McFarlane, n.e. qr. 22, 9, 24.

Olds, Alta.—Since June last, steer, roan, four years, branded O-A on left ribs, indistinct brand resembling ME monogram on left hip. Howard Bros.

Perley, Assa.—Since October 9th, steer, red, about 3 years, small white spot on forehead, some white on belly, one horn down side of head pointing to left eye, indistinct brand on right ribs the first letter of which is V. J. J. Wells.

Poplar Grove, via Wapella, Assa.—Two black yearling heifers, brand resembling 5 on hip. Donald Simpson, 13, 13, 2w2.

Red Deer, Alta.—Since about August 1st, mare, pony, brown, branded M with bar under on left shoulder, also branded S on left side of neck. Charles Eyre.

Silton, Assa.—Mare, black, HB combination; matched team, one gelding and one mare, both bays, branded combination round top TJ. Chas. Benjafield, 24, 21, 22w2.

Springbank, Alta.—Since last fall, Hereford cow, branded diamond with quarter circle over on left shoulder and left thigh and two quarter circles on right side. Press Scott.

Strathcona, Alta.—Driven by mistake from the vicinity of Round Lake to Wetaskiwin, steer, muley, 3 years, dark brown, indistinct brand on right ribs. Alanson Bros.

Wetaskiwin, Alta.—Since about August 15, mare, mouse color, about 8 years, star on forehead and white spot on back caused by saddle, branded N on right shoulder and right flank, suckling sorrel colt at foot. O. E. Tomlin, n.w. 6, 43, 20w4.

Wetaskiwin, Alta.—About October 1, one ewe and three this year's lambs, all white. Oscar Effert, n.e. 6, 46, 22w4.

Wetaskiwin, Alta.—Yearling steer, brindle, lower half of tail white, and some white on belly, indistinct brand, resembling T with bar over and slanting bar on left side of T on left shoulder. Adolph Roth.

Winnipeg, Man.—One heifer, two years old, white stripe on back and belly; also one heifer, color black, three years old, muley. Wm. Pepper, Port Rouge.

Yorkton, Assa.—Cow, red with white spots, branded circle with bar across centre on left rump. John F. Reid, 36, 26, 5w2.

LOST.

Bay horse, 8 years old, about 15 hands, white spot on left hind foot, weight 1,000 lbs., no brand. Last seen Oct. 1st. Reward: \$5 for information leading to recovery. Wm. Walker, Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.

"The D. & L." Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil taken in cases of general debility and loss of appetite, is sure to give the best results. It restores health and renews vitality. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., manufacturers. (Adv't.)

FITS

EPILEPSY, FITS, ST. VITUS' DANCE,

or have children or relatives that do so, or know a friend that is afflicted, then send for a free trial bottle and try it. It will be sent by mail prepaid. It has cured where everything else has failed.

When writing mention this paper, and give full address to THE LIEBIG CO., 179 King Street West, Toronto

CURED

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Under authority of sections 39, 40 and 41, Cap. 121, R.S.M., the following only are entitled to practice as Provincial Land Surveyors in Manitoba:

Aldons, M., Winnipeg	Bemister, G. B.,
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Doupe, Joseph, "	Dawson City, N.W.T.
Doupe, J. L., "	Francis, John,
Ducker, W. A., "	Poplar Point, Man.
Harris, J. W., "	Molloy, John,
Lowe, Henry, "	Rosser, Man.
McPhillips, Geo., "	McFadden, Moses,
McPhillips, R. C., "	Neepawa, Man.
Simpson, G. A., "	Rombough, M. B.,
	Morden, Man.
	Vaughan, L. S.,
	Selkirk, West, Man.

By order,
J. W. HARRIS, Secretary, P. L. S. Association.
N.B.—The practice of surveying in Manitoba by any other person is illegal, and renders him liable to prosecution.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOME.

The managers of these institutions invite applications from farmers and others for boys and youths who are being sent out periodically, after careful training in English homes. The older boys remain for a period of one year at the Farm Home at Russell, during which time they receive practical instruction in general farm work before being placed in situations. Boys from eleven to thirteen are placed from the distributing home in Winnipeg. Applications for younger boys should be addressed to the Resident Superintendent—115 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, or P.O. Box 206—and for older boys, possessing experience in farm work, to Manager Dr. Barnardo's Farm Home, Barnardo, Man.

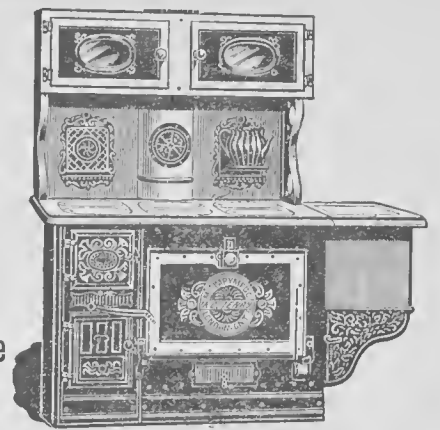
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Burns Coal, Coke or Wood
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Before purchasing
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"Perfection Separator"

It is the first improvement of
any extent on the old fanning mills
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cleans better than any other mill.



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BRANDON MACHINE WORKS CO., Ltd., BRANDON.



YOU CAN SECURE ONE OF THESE HANDSOME PRESENTS

FREE

A Beautiful Dinner and Tea Service 100 pieces. A Handsome Upholstered Couch or Morris Reclining Chair. A Splendid Guaranteed Sewing Machine. A High-grade Watch, or 51 Pieces of Choice Silverware. A RARE CHANCE NO DECEPTION, we speak nothing but the truth, you can have your choice of these handsome presents for doing a little work for us. Our business reputation is for square and honest dealing, and we will prove it. Every honest person who sells only 8 boxes of our New Life Pills (a grand remedy for all impure and weak conditions of the blood, indigestion, stomach trouble, headache, constipation, nervous disorder, rheumatism, and female troubles, a gentle laxative, a grand tonic and life builder), will receive our generous offer to secure (choice) of a beautiful Couch, Morris Chair, high-grade Watch, Sewing Machine, a Decorated Dinner and Tea Set or 45 pieces of Choice Silverware, or the Splendid Silver Plated Butter Knife, Sugar Shell, Pickle Fork, Salt and Pepper Set, which we give absolutely free for selling the 8 boxes of PILLS. DON'T SEND A CENT. Send at once your Post Office address, plainly, also your nearest Express and Freight Depot. We send the Pills by mail, sell them at 25c. a box, these are our regular 50c. size, they are easy to sell, when sold send us the money, \$2.00, and we guarantee if you comply with the offer we send to everyone taking advantage of this advertisement, the Couch or Morris Chair, the high-grade Watch, the 100 Piece Dinner and Tea Set, the Sewing Machine, or the 45 Pieces of Silverware will be given FREE. We are an old and reliable concern and guarantee all goods we send out to be first class. We are determined to introduce our Pills into every household and are advertising in this way. WRITE AT ONCE.

NEW LIFE REMEDY CO., Dept. 332 Toronto, Ont.
Samples of the hundreds of Testimonials we are daily receiving
NEW LIFE REMEDY CO.—Many thanks to you for the lovely Dishes and Silverware I received, they are very handsome, I beg you to accept my thanks, I will do all I can to introduce your Pills.

Mrs. BRUCE GRANT, Canterbury St., York Co., N.B.
NEW LIFE REMEDY CO., Dear Friend:—I received the dishes to-day. I am more than delighted with them, I cannot express by letter my many thanks to you for them. You are highly esteemed by me for an honest, reliable company that will do as they agree.
MRS. GERALD REID, Lynedoch, Ont.



Close of the Dairy Contest at the Pan-American Exposition.

Many have been the things of interest which visitors to the Pan-American have had the privilege of seeing, and not least among these was the model dairy. Thousands of interested visitors daily thronged it and it was evident that not only were the agricultural classes interested in it, but people of all classes showed their keen interest in the production of pure milk.

The dairy barn was a model of cleanliness, and the cows gave good evidence of the care bestowed upon them.

This has not been a contest of Canadians against Americans, as in the case of the show cattle, but has been a contest of breed against breed. The Guernseys have been winners in the butter fat test, but it is the Guernsey breeders on both sides of the line, and not alone those of the United States, from whence the Guernseys came, which are defeated. Likewise the Holsteins, which won the total solids prize. The Holsteins, it is true, were Canadian, but American Holstein men as well as Canadian will claim honors for their breed.

The Canadians had the most profitable cows, taking them as a whole, but the best dairy breeds were not represented by the United States. They brought out some breeds which Canada could not produce, viz.—Friesian Jerseys, Red Polls, Dutch Belts and Brown Swiss. The Red Polls and Brown Swiss do not claim to be special dairy breeds, while the other two did not distinguish themselves in that line.

Canada, on the other hand, sent three distinctly dairy breeds, Jerseys, Holsteins and Ayrshires, which, with the Guernseys, formed the only strong competitors for the prizes offered. All the other breeds have more or less merit as dairy cattle. The French Canadians are a distinctly dairy breed, not large producers, but very economical, and as family cows would make a particularly good showing.

The Dutch Belts have some good milkers, but there seems to have been more attention paid to producing the "belt" than to developing their dairy qualities. Everything has been sacrificed to the "belt," and their cows lack in constitution.

The Polled Jerseys were handicapped from the start, as they had in their herd a two-year-old heifer and two cows which had been four or five months in milk. There has been a good deal of in-and-out breeding among the breeders of this class to establish the polled head, and now that they have got this characteristic fairly well established, the breeders are turning their attention more to vigor of constitution and milking qualities of their animals. With the exception of their polled head their principal characteristics are similar to the Jerseys, so they are an offshoot from that family.

The Red Polls have made a good impression by their performance in the contest just closed, and they seem to come nearer to the requirements of a "general purpose" cow than any other breed in the contest. This breed, however, is no exception to Ex-Gov. Howard's contention that "a dairy cow must have the dairy form" to a certain extent, which these Red Polls certainly have, and more especially Mayflower, which was the second best cow in the barn. Their persistency in milking, however, is doubtful, as they were falling off considerably before the close of the contest, although it was claimed for Mayflower that she was difficult to dry off and did not go completely dry before freshening previous to entering the contest.

The Brown Swiss did not distinguish themselves in any particular, and from the comments frequently heard from visitors, they do not make very favorable impressions by their appearance. They are sluggish looking animals with very coarse bone. They are very good milkers, however, but their fat test is rather low. If they have any special characteristics they tend rather towards the dairy rather than the beef type. Judging from the weights of the cows when they entered the contest and from their weights at the close, it would seem that they were fed a ration rather in excess of what was required to sustain them in flesh.

The Shorthorns made the greatest gains, 803 lbs., which at 3c. per lb., gives them \$24.09 to add to their "total solids" profit. Several of the breeds made substantial gains, but none of them anything like as much as the Shorthorns.

One of the valuable lessons learned in this contest is the necessity of giving the cows the greatest comfort possible. This is a point frequently touched upon by writers of dairy literature, but we do not see the force of it on paper as we do when we see the results right before us. The effects of extreme heat are among the most difficult to cope with in the summer season and they have a very great influence on the milk production, decreasing the quantity and also the quality of the milk. It has also been clearly shown that the special dairy breeds are the most persistent milkers, which, in a dairy cow, is a very important point. The fact has also been brought out that ordinary farm products, with the addition of bran and oil cake, furnish a first-class ration for producing milk, while for roughage there is nothing equal to silage as a portion of the coarse feed where cows are confined in the stable. It was always eaten with greater

relish than even the green feed which was furnished during part of the hot weather. In the following table will be found the record of each beast from May 1st to Nov. 1st, giving the total amount of milk, pounds of fat, value at 25c., value of the feed, and the net profit. The Guernseys stand first in this class, but the Jerseys are only \$3.85 behind, which is less than the amount claimed to have been lost on Rexima (Jersey) during the first ten days before she freshened.

TEST NO. 1—BUTTER-FAT.

	Lbs. milk.	Lbs. fat.	Value.	Cost of feed.	Profit.
Guernseys ..	27127.6	1218.42	\$367.21	\$137.86	\$229.35
Jerseys ..	26987.1	1235.95	363.24	137.14	226.10
Ayrshires ..	23996.2	1219.5	358.66	140.84	217.82
Holsteins ..	39339.8	1215.7	375.24	164.14	211.10
Red Polls ..	28694.9	1142.23	336.78	138.02	198.76
Brown Swiss	30891.5	1123.0	330.35	147.29	183.05
French Can- adians ..	24678.4	983.7	289.44	113.09	176.35
Shorthorns ..	31874.9	1138.8	334.89	162.18	172.70
Polled Jerseys ..	20278.9	950.25	279.03	109.41	169.62
Dutch Belts	24893.5	847.4	249.25	132.23	116.02

No churning was done until the last week in May and a protest was entered against computing the churned butter for the first three weeks. If the protest is sustained it will laud the Jerseys ahead on churned butter by \$8.66.

The butter was computed for the first three weeks by the bookkeeper and appears on the office books, but in the following table it was deducted, thus showing the amount of churned butter from the commencement of the fourth week in May.

TEST NO. 2—CHURNED BUTTER.

	Lbs. butter.	Value at 25c.	Cost of feed.	Total profit.
Jerseys ..	1447.37	\$311.84	\$137.74	\$174.10
Guernseys ..	1233.22	308.30	137.86	170.44
Ayrshires ..	1214.5	308.62	140.84	167.78
Red Polls ..	1170.72	292.68	138.62	154.06
Holsteins ..	1251.57	312.89	164.14	148.75
French Canadians	1029.30	250.32	113.09	137.23
Brown Swiss ..	1126.57	281.64	147.29	134.35
Polled Jerseys ..	965.52	241.38	109.41	131.97
Shorthorns ..	1140.63	285.16	162.18	122.98
Dutch Belts ..	907.33	226.83	132.23	94.60

TEST NO. 3—TOTAL SOLIDS.

	Total solids.	Value.	Profit.
Holsteins ..	4742.57	\$426.83	\$262.60
Ayrshires ..	4185.30	376.67	235.83
Brown Swiss ..	3943.92	354.96	204.61
Shorthorns ..	4086.18	367.75	203.57
Red Polls ..	3773.73	339.63	201.61
Jerseys ..	3769.98	339.29	201.00
Guernseys ..	3664.53	329.80	191.94
French Canadians	3287.36	295.83	182.76
Polled Jerseys ..	2831.37	254.79	145.38
Dutch Belts ..	3066.47	275.94	143.71

TEST NO. 4—TOTAL SOLIDS PLUS GAIN IN WEIGHT.

	Profit on solids.	Gain in weight.	Value at 3c.	Profit on solids plus gain.
Holsteins ..	262.69	391	\$11.73	\$274.42
Ayrshires ..	235.83	199	5.97	241.80
Shorthorns ..	205.57	804	24.12	229.69
Brown Swiss ..	207.67	198	5.94	213.61
Red Polls ..	201.61	349	10.47	212.08
Jerseys ..	201.55	189	5.67	207.22
Guernseys ..	191.94	195	5.85	197.79
Fr. Canadians	182.76	233	6.99	189.75
Dutch Belts ..	143.71	375	11.25	154.95
Polled Jerseys	145.38	185	5.55	150.93

T. T. Gadd closed the Manitou creamery on Nov. 7th for the season. He commenced making butter on May 15th, making a run of nearly six months. His monthly payments to the patrons were as follows; May, 13½c., June and July, 11c., August, 12c., September, 13c., and October, 15c. Mr. Gadd is very pleased with the people and got along very nicely with them. He has made 67,000 lbs. of butter and thinks that next season he will be able to turn out 100,000 lbs.

Judging from the amount of salt one occasionally finds in butter, it would seem as though the maker believed that salt preserved the butter. This is not so. Salt preserves butter to a certain extent and greatly improves the taste, but the keeping quality of butter does not depend upon salt. If salt has been used in washing the finished butter will not require as much, or, in other words, the drier the butter the less salt needed. From 1 to 2 ounces of salt per pound of butter fat should be used. Butter only retains from one-half to three-fourths of the salt, depending upon the condition of the salt, which should be kept fine and in a clean place, as it absorbs odor. The salt does not enter the individual butter granules or grains but is dissolved in the water present and any excess of it promptly adheres to the surface of the grains and is pressed between them, thus we see the importance of the kind and right use of salt.

Work of the De Laval Machines at the Buffalo Exposition.

The award of the Gold Medal to the De Laval Cream Separators (the highest and only award of the kind) at the Buffalo Exposition, was well supported by the magnificent work of the De Laval machine used in the Model Dairy of the Exposition, which made a record in practical work under ordinary every-day use conditions, in every way unapproachable by any other than an improved "Alpha-Disc" De Laval Machine.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION, 1901.

Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 21st, 1901.

The De Laval Separator Co.,
74 Cortlandt Street,
New York.

Gentlemen,—The work of the De Laval Centrifugal Cream Separator, Dairy Turbine size, guaranteed capacity 1,000 pounds per hour, used by us in the Model Dairy at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N.Y., brought out the following points:—

First—The machine has been run from August 9th, 1901, to September 28th, by the buttermaker and his assistant, and had no special attention given it by any expert of the Company.

Second—The official tests were made by two of the best experts in Babcock testing, and for the whole time, or 71 consecutive tests, shows a loss of .0161 of one per cent. of butter-fat.

Third—It was run at its full guaranteed capacity of 1,000 pounds per hour, at times exceeding that amount, but at no time was the feed reduced to make a skimming record.

Fourth—The amount of power used was very small.

Fifth—It did what you claimed for it in every particular.

EDWARD VAN ALSTYNE, Supt.

DE WILL GOODRICH, in charge of tests.

JAS. STONEHOUSE,

JNO. A. ENNIS, Buttermaker.

ELMER C. WELDEN, Asst. Buttermaker.

OTHER GREAT EXPOSITIONS.

The supremacy of the De Laval machines at Buffalo is a continuation of their triumphant record at all previous great expositions. At the World's Fair, Chicago, in 1893, they received the Gold and only Medal awarded by the regular jury of awards and were the only separators used in the Model Dairy. At Antwerp in 1894, and at Brussels in 1897, they received the Grand Prizes or highest awards. At Omaha in 1898 they received the Gold Medal, and again at Paris in 1900 the Grand Prize or highest award.

The De Laval Separator Co.,

Western Canadian Offices, 248 McDermot Ave., WINNIPEG.
Stores and Shops: CHICAGO. NEW YORK. MONTREAL.

Sharples "Tubular" Dairy Separators.

If no agent will bring you a Sharples Separator we will loan you one for trial.

FREE OF COST.

They give more butter than any other separator, enough to pay big interest on the whole first cost, and they turn much easier, besides being entirely simple, safe and durable, (former capacity doubled, with less driving power.)

Improvements come fast here. We have been making superior separators for 19 years (longest in America) and are proud of them, but these new "Tubulars" discount anything either ourselves or anyone has ever made. Free Book, "Business Dairying," and Catalogue No. 128.

Sharples Co., Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa.

W. H. ZIEGLER, Virden, Manitoba.
General Agent.

Brandon Creamery.

We are always open to take any quantity of Cream, as our factory operates every month in the year.

Our large local and western trade enables us to pay higher prices than any other creamery.

We also buy Dairy Butter, Eggs and general Farm Produce.

Cash is sent for any lots of Butter, Eggs, etc., sent us on receipt of them. Settlements for cream sent at end of month.

We will be pleased to have you write us for information regarding Creamery or anything you may have to sell.

THE BRANDON CREAMERY & SUPPLY CO., Limited,
A. WHITELOW, Manager.

Stop Burning \$s BURN AIR

Agent for Manitoba and the Territories for the reliable

SEARCH LIGHT VAPOR LAMPS
Fully guaranteed. Send stamp for illustrated catalogue and full particulars.

LUSK & Co., BOX 285, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

MAXWELL'S 'FAVORITE' CHURN

Sold by all Leading Dealers.

Improved for 1901.

No.	Holds.	Churns.
0	6 gals.	½ to 3 gals.
1	10 gals.	1 to 5 gals.
2	15 gals.	2 to 7 gals.
3	20 gals.	3 to 9 gals.
4	26 gals.	4 to 12 gals.
5	30 gals.	6 to 14 gals.
6	40 gals.	8 to 20 gals.

PATENT FOOT AND LEVER DRIVE.
PATENTED STEEL ROLLER BEARINGS.
IMPROVED STEEL FRAME.

Superior in Workmanship & Finish.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS,
St. Marys, Ontario, Can.

GRIND YOUR GRAIN AT-HOME

and save the toll. You have the horses, we have the power and mill. Thousands of the

PEERLESS MILLS

are now in use. They work FAST, FINE, EASY.
Make family meal or feed. Agents Wanted Everywhere. Circulars, prices, &c., free.

W. J. ADAM, JOLIET, ILL.

The Dairy Business of Canada.

At a dairy convention held the other day in Eastern Ontario, J. A. Ruddick, Chief of the Dairy Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, spoke of the present condition of the dairy industry as follows:—

"The decrease in the export of Canadian cheese this year, as compared with the same period last year, has been 175,418 boxes. The American a decrease of 331,164 boxes. The percentage of decrease in the American and Canadian exports combined show exports is 38, and of Canadian, eight.

"On the other hand, there has been an increase in the amount of butter in Canada of 139,113 packages, which more than balances the falling off in cheese. The increase of the butter exports from the American and Canadian ports combined has been 151,840 packages. The increase in the amount of butter produced in the States does not, however, make up for the shortage in the export of cheese. On that account the total shortage in dairy exports this year from the American and Canadian points combined, reduced to the milk required, is equal to 65,448 boxes of cheese.

"It seems as if the consumption of cheese in the old country is falling off to some extent and it seems to me we should endeavor to ascertain the cause. We hear it frequently stated that the quality of our cheese is not what it used to be. While this may be true to some extent, it is quite possible the buyers' taste is more fastidious.

"There is a growing tendency to demand a more moist cheese that will spread like butter. This demand brings up the necessity of having better curing rooms. Improved curing rooms will not only make it possible to make more cheese by retaining more moisture, but the quality of the cheese thus manufactured will more nearly meet the demands of the market.

"I quite agree with Prof. Dean that one of the worst features of our dairy trade is the ruinous competition, in some parts of Ontario, between so many small factories. In Western Ontario, where there are larger factories, the cost of production is greatly decreased. A factory which lost money when it only made a small amount of cheese has since increased its output and is now making a fair profit. Large factories are able to turn out a more uniform quality of cheese."

Mr. Ruddick in the course of his re-

marks gave considerable common sense advice to buyers, patrons and makers as to their relations to each other.

While describing the duties of the official referee at Montreal, Mr. Ruddick stated that should the referee decide that cheese purchased by a buyer was finest and the buyer were to refuse to pay full price for it, if the seller went to law over the matter the referee's decision would be accepted in the court and the buyer would almost certainly be forced to pay full price for the goods.

Skimmings.

Keep stable and dairy room in clean condition.

The odor will get in the butter in spite of everything.

Never allow smoking of tobacco in or around the dairy.

While all make mistakes it is an item not to repeat them.

Repair any leaky mangers, and see that the ventilators work.

Foul odors in the milk or cream, no matter how contracted, cannot be removed.

Never make dairying subservient to other work unless you have no need of a dairy income.

If the ripening of the cream has been equal the albuminous matter is cut alike by the acid.

Rubbing of the udder and rapid and clean milking will promote the growth and development of the milk ducts.

Pure, healthy milk will not sour or taint prematurely unless under the most adverse atmospheric conditions.

Churning is a work of separation and needs to be done at an even, uniform temperature, secured from the start.

A soft voice and caressing touch will induce a well-bred cow to give up the last drop of milk in her udder, because it gives her real pleasure to do so.

Mr. Smith, buttermaker at Churchbridge, gave the Farmer a call recently when on his way to Renfrew, Ont. The make at Churchbridge this year is larger than ever, being over 121,000 lbs.

Nebraska has made the following standard quality for milk and cream which are sold to the public: Milk

U S U S U S U

UNQUESTIONABLE PROOF
OF THE
EVERYDAY SUPERIORITY OF
The Improved U. S. Separator

"The Kind that gets all the Cream."

Prof. W. J. Spillman, of the Washington State Experiment Station at Pullman, in an article in the *Ranch and Range*, Seattle, Wash., of August 15, 1901, gives the record of the testing of five samples of milk from dairymen using U. S. Cream Separators.

The five tests were as follows:
.00, .00, .01, .01, .04.

An average of .012 of one per cent.

Please notice that in two of the samples the professor could find no fat, and in the poorest one only .04. (Probably this dairymen did not run his separator according to the directions.)

These records show that
The U. S. Separator is without a peer in thoroughness of separation

HIGHEST AWARD at the
PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION

Write for descriptive catalogues giving full information
VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., - BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

239

WM. SCOTT, 206 Pacific Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN.
Agent for Manitoba and N.W.T.

S U S U S U S

must not test less than 3 per cent. butter fat and cream not less than 15 per cent.

The export of butter to the old-country this year has shown a very satisfactory trade this season, and Canadian butter has met with great favor on the English market. So great has this favor been that the Danes are taking alarm.

Give the heifer careful attention. She is not a full-grown animal and needs more food than does the mature cow. The first season's milking is a se-

The immense pines of Canada furnish the basis for that peerless cough and cold remedy, Piny-Balsam. It cures quickly and certainly. Of all druggists, 25c. Made by proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer. (Adv.)

vere strain on her, and she must not be allowed to run down and become thin and weak.

Have you any "dead beat boarders" in your dairy herd? It is poor policy to keep a herd of cows without knowing what each one is doing. Might as well keep half a dozen hired men and allow two of them to pretend to work, the work really being all done by the other four. Just as sensible.

ASTHMA CURED

Liebig's Asthma Cure never fails. It gives immediate relief and cures. To prove this statement we will send a Trial Bottle free by mail to every sufferer. Large size \$1.00—for sale by all druggists or direct. Address The Liebig Co., 179 King St. West, Toronto, Canada.

**EMPIRE***Easy Running***Cream Separators****THEY ARE****The Simplest****The Most Durable****The Easiest Cleaned****and consequently The Cheapest**

TERMS AND PRICES TO SUIT PURCHASER.

WRITE FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

THE MANITOBA CREAM SEPARATOR CO.

LIMITED.

515 MAIN STREET,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL,**Winnipeg, Man.****H. P. HANSEN,**
MANAGER.



Winnipeg, Dec. 5th, 1901.

The fine weather that has prevailed since last market report was written has given farmers an excellent opportunity to get all outdoor work finished up. It has been favorable to railways for getting out the wheat, but there still is a general blockage owing to shortage of cars. It looks now as though the elevators at Fort William are going to be empty when navigation closes and more vessels there ready to load than there is grain for. The shortage of cars is going to have a serious effect on business. Collections are bound to be slow and already country merchants are saying they will pay if they could only get cars. Then the likelihood that their grain would not get away by boat has caused buyers to drop prices to an all-rail rate long before navigation closed. This has caused a good deal of hard feeling and a lot of talk throughout the country. Wholesale trade is brisk—so brisk that stocks are much depleted. Snow and sleighing would improve trade in certain lines. It is altogether likely that the volume of Christmas business will be very large. Bank clearings continue to show very large increases over corresponding periods of last year.

Wheat.

The ten weeks' fierce struggle to get the crop to Lake Superior before navigation closed has come to an end. Everybody concerned wants to rest for breath and the consequences is that prices are merely nominal and will continue so for a few days yet, after which winter rates will control values for some months. The very most has been made of the few days longer of open water at the close and that is the only thing that has put a little life into the Fort William market for the last few days. A boat is chartered to carry a cargo made up usually of two or three grades of wheat and the charterer must occasionally buy from some one else, when himself short on one particular grade. The price so paid is quoted, but neither that nor any other buyer will pay that price for a bushel more than he wants for that special purpose. Therefore quotations are purely nominal, and to-day the very same wheat sold for December delivery is worth fully two cents less per bushel than the same wheat on the same terms was worth a fortnight ago. To make this point clear we put it in this way. On Nov. 19th contract wheat for December delivery was bought at 66c. when Chicago May wheat was worth 75c. This morning, Dec. 4th, with Chicago May wheat at 73c., the same buyer declined to buy the same wheat at 67c. In both cases the rates on transportation were the same, but to-day nobody wants to buy. After the dealers have had time to reckon up the results of the season's business there will likely be a little more life put into the local wheat situation, but the elevators are nearly all full, and with millions of bushels in store they are not likely to throw much life into their purchases.

In spite of the efforts made by the railroad companies, every one feels that some millions of bushels more ought to have gone out, and would have gone but for the resistance made by the C.P.R. to the demands of its section hands in early summer. This road was allowed to go down in condition and this has led to greater wear and tear on both engines and cars, with corresponding loss to the public who are interested in seeing the road kept up to the highest possible state of efficiency. Every bushel so kept back means so much money lost to the country, and now that winter has set in all rail transportation will continue to be difficult from the same cause.

At a meeting of the Grain Standard Board, held on Dec. 3rd, it was agreed to make a grade for weather damaged wheat, to be called 4 northern.

Chief Inspector Horn has just issued a comparative statement of the inspections made in the three busy months of the last three years. It reads as follows:—

Grain cars inspected for the three months of September, October and November:—

WHEAT.	1901.	1900.	1899.
One hard	5,217	652	12,047
One northern	7,163	797	2,359
Two northern	7,607	1,923	578
Three northern	474	86	127
Rejected "one"	135	63	373
Rejected "two"	41	17	123
Feed	30	1	16
No grade	1,469	2,419	142
Condemned	13	21	3
Rejected	4	10	..
Totals	22,153	5,989	15,768

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Leading Undertakers
and Embalmers

BRANDON, - MAN.

Two Doors West of A. D. Rankin & Co.

OATS.	1901.	1900.	1899.
Ons white	16	7	33
Two white	398	9	126
Two mixed	102	3	46
Feed	179	45	17
No grade	15	30	..
Rejected	22	1	..
Totals	732	95	227

BARLEY.	1901.	1900.	1899.
Three extra	15
No. three	72	..	18
Feed	11	6	5
No grade	4	2	..
Rejected	4	..	1
Totals	106	8	24

FLAX SEED.	1901.	1900.	1899.
No. one	5	1	37
No. two	45	1	19
Rejected	36	19	8
No grade	1	2	..
Totals	87	23	64

Grand totals

On Nov. 30th there were reported in store at Fort William 1,034,380 bushels, but it is likely this would be considerably reduced to fill up the last outgoing boats. There is a considerable quantity reported between Winnipeg and Fort William. Shippers by C.N.R. complain bitterly of the way in which cars are being sidetracked on the N.P.R. The C.N.R. are doing all they can, but once it is out of their hands the N.P. moves the cars at its convenience, having no future interest in satisfying Manitoba shippers.

Thompson, Sons & Co. report as follows:—Liverpool 2 to 3d. higher. Paris unchanged. American markets opened strong and a tendency to advance was shown from the start. After a strong active session they closed at 1 1/2 to 1 3/4c. higher than yesterday. European markets continue firm but not active and the only motive for the advance in the American markets is the strength of feed stuffs and speculative sentiment on the bull side. Chicago Dec. closed 75 1/2 to 3, May 79 1/2. Minneapolis Dec. closed 73c., May 75 1/2 to 3c. Winnipeg futures, nothing doing, no quotations. Manitoba wheat is not in demand. Buyers are holding off. There is no better price for spot wheat now than for Dec. delivery, except for a few cars to go all rail for Ontario trade. A little wheat for Dec. delivery was sold to-day at 67c. for 1 northern and 64c. 2 northern, in store Fort William.

Oats.

The movement of oats evidenced by Inspector Horn's report has been much greater than most of us had any idea of. Of 1 and 2 white there have been in the last three months 414 cars inspected, as against 164 in 1899 and 16 in 1900. Now that the strain on wheat shipments has moderated, more attention will be given to oats, as the demand for feed at lumber woods, as well as for Africa, is very great. Some samples from Alberta graded as 2 white have not given this satisfaction in milling that their appearance indicated, having been touched with frost, and all such will have to go as feed. Edmonton district is getting a good thing out of this demand and prices there are well maintained. On track at Winnipeg good feed oats are quoted at 33c. and still not too plentiful.

Barley.

Barley is still the cheapest grain on the market, 40 cents being the price offered for malting, and 34c. to 36c. for feed grades. A little advance on these figures would quicken the supply.

Flax.

There is little moving and local prices continue at about \$1.15 per bushel.

Flour.

No change in values. Best patents \$2.00, seconds \$1.85, XXXX \$1.25. Rolled oats, 80 lb. bags, \$2.50.

Mill Feed.

Bran \$15.50, shorts \$17.50, oat chop \$30 per ton.

Horses.

Horses seem to be somewhat scarce and as soon as snow falls there will be a quickened demand from the lumber woods.

The horses of George Strevel, the well-known contractor, sold on December 3rd, made an average of \$166 for 110 horses. The lot were sold in an hour and a half by Mr. Conway.

Cattle.

Since last report this export season has closed and values will adjust themselves for the winter trade. The market seems to be somewhat stronger now that cold weather has set in in good earnest and values have advanced 3c. a pound. We quote choice steers 33c. to 34c., lower grades 23c. to 34c. Dressed beef is worth 52c. to 64c. Veal runs from 6c. to 8c.

Sheep.

The market for live sheep is over and dealers have their winter's supply of mutton put into cold storage. Dressed mutton is worth 8c. here.

Hogs.

As high as 6 1/2c. per pound live weight was still paid to-day, but some dealers are looking for a decline in values. Hogs are moving more freely in the country now that real

cold weather is here. We quote 6 1/2c. for choice weights; light weights and heavy fat hogs 5 1/2c.

Dressed pork has declined 3c. a pound since last report, the ranges now being 7c. to 7 1/2c.

Butter and Cheese.

Creamery.—The market is only nominal now as the factories are practically all closed. Choice creamery in pound bricks is worth 20c. delivered in Winnipeg.

Dairy.—There is a good demand for choice strictly fresh dairy butter at from 15c. to 17c. delivered in Winnipeg. Choice goods are hard to obtain, but that will not make dealers pay the price of choice goods for a poor article. As low as 11c. was paid for a poor lot this week.

Cheese.—Manitoba cheese is all marketed and is now being sold by the dealers to retailers at about 10 1/2c. The market is firm and prices are likely to go higher. Ontario cheese is being brought in and is worth a cent more than Manitoba.

Poultry and Eggs.

The Thanksgiving trade was a good one, part of this demand being supplied by Ontario birds. Considerable poultry is coming in from country points, but when compared with that obtained in Ontario we do not wonder that dealers prefer to handle the Ontario birds. Farmers will learn after a time to put their birds on this market in better shape. The poor condition in which so many Manitoba birds are sent to market depreciates their value. We quote: Chickens, dressed, 8c. to 9c. per lb.; ducks and geese, 9c.; turkeys, 11c.

Eggs.—No Manitoba eggs are now coming in the market being supplied entirely from Ontario. The price asked by dealers for these eggs from the retailers is 22c.

Strictly fresh eggs in a small way are worth 30c.

Hides.

The market is a 3c. easier, 6c. being the going price for frozen hides.

New Grade of Alberta Oats.

At a recent meeting of the grain standards board the matter of fixing grades for the Alberta oats was taken up. Considerable discussion took place in regard to the question of frozen oats, which it has been found are coming in from the Edmonton district. A motion was brought up to pass a resolution putting frozen oats in a separate grade. It was, however, claimed by some of the members that it was an injustice to do this as it would attach a stigma to the oats that was undesirable and not warranted, as the oats would be of a fine quality for any purpose with the exception of seedling. As the feeling was strongly against the motion when it became known by several prominent shippers from that district, it was decided to further discuss the matter at another meeting, to be held in the evening.

At the meeting in the evening the oat question was fully discussed and the following resolution was drafted and passed to the satisfaction of all:

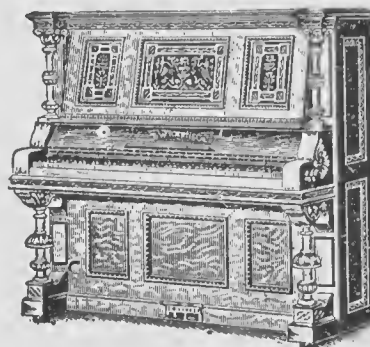
"Owing to the difference in the general character of oats grown this season in some districts of the Northwest Territories, it is hereby resolved that such oats shall be graded as follows:

"No. 1 white Alberta oats shall be plump, clean and free from other grain, and weigh not less than 37 pounds per bushel.

"No. 2 white Alberta oats shall be reasonably clean and reasonably free from other grain and weigh not less than 34 pounds per bushel."

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SECOND HAND INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
Instruments Tuned and Repaired.
Oils and Needles for all Sewing Machines.

CHAS. GRABAN, Portage la Prairie.

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IT SCARES PEOPLE

Who come of a consumptive family when they begin to cough and the lungs are painful. But it is a fact beyond dispute that consumption is not and cannot be inherited. The microbe which breeds disease must absolutely be received by the individual before consumption can be developed.

Men and women who have been afflicted with obstinate coughs, bronchitis, bleeding of the lungs, emaciation and weakness, have been perfectly and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures the cough, heals the lungs, and builds up the body with solid flesh.

"When I commenced taking your medicines, eighteen months ago, my health was completely broken down," writes Mrs. Cora L. Sunderland, of Chaneyville, Calvert Co., Md. "At times I could not even walk across the room without pains in my chest. The doctor who attended me said I had lung trouble, and that I would never be well again. At last I concluded to try Doctor Pierce's medicines. I bought a bottle of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' took it, and soon commenced to feel a little better, then you directed me to take both the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and the 'Favorite Prescription,' which I did. Altogether I have taken eighteen bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' twelve of the 'Favorite Prescription,' and five vials of 'Pell's.' I am now almost entirely well, and do all my work without any pain whatever, and can run with more ease than I could formerly walk."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to cover expense of customs and mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

BRANDON SEED HOUSE

We are importers and Exporters of

Seed Grasses and Special Samples of all kinds of Grains.

We invite farmers having either grass seeds, clovers, or special samples of choice grains for sale, to correspond with us and send samples

A. E. MCKENZIE & CO., BRANDON, MAN.

Pumps Pumps

Farmers and others needing Pumps, send for our illustrated catalogue and price list.

We have a fine line of our Standard Stock Pumps on hand.

All pumps are fitted with porcelain lined cylinders, and are warranted to work satisfactorily.

Riesberry & Co.,
BRANDON, MAN.

Factory: Corner of 6th St. and Pacific Ave.

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MICA FELTING

Winnipeg, July 19th, 1901.

W. G. Fonseca, Esq.

Dear Sir—I have no hesitation in stating that the "All-Wool Mica Roofing" handled by you is a first-class material. Our new office at the mill, oatmeal mill, engine house and roof over the new engine at this mill, have all been roofed with this material and has given good satisfaction.

(Signed) W. W. OGILVIE MILLING CO.
F. W. Thompson, Gen. Mgr.

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The Nor-West Farmer

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

Established 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast. Issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

THE STOVEL COMPANY,

Proprietors,

COR. MCDERMOT AVE. & ARTHUR STREET,
Winnipeg, Man.

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Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 15c. a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the agate line—14 lines to an inch. A column contains 174 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 27th and 14th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 30th and 17th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of this paper to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisements, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often advertise different things in several papers.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor-West Farmer, P.O. Box 1310, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

LOOK AT YOUR SUBSCRIPTION LABEL.

When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment, it might not give the correct date—the type-setting machine may make an error and the proof be not corrected before mailing day. But if the date is not correct on the SECOND issue, please notify us by postal card.

Look at the date label now. Are you in arrears? Are you "paid up" to the end of 1902? The label will tell you. If in arrears, please renew promptly.

Subscribers who miss any of the issues of "The Nor-West Farmer" should drop us a card at once and secure same, as we want every subscriber to get every copy. Do not delay in ending, as our supply of extras sometime becomes quickly exhausted.

WINNIPEG, DEC. 5, 1901.



LOOK AT YOUR LABEL.

The date on the label of your paper indicates the month with which your subscription expires. We do not wish to lose one subscriber from our large list, so we are anxious to hear from you as early as possible, if you have not already paid for 1902. If you have paid (or in sending in your renewal) kindly try and send us in the name of one new subscriber.

FREE BINDERS.

Would you like to receive a binder free of cost? If so, read the following offer: The Nor-West Farmer binder is light, strong and convenient, and binds together a year's copies of this paper. It is only a minute's work to add to the volume each issue as received, and back numbers do not thus become lost. These binders may be had from this office for 30 cents each, or we will send one free, charges prepaid, to any old subscriber who, besides renewing, also sends us a

new subscription at our regular rates, reminding us at the same time of this offer. Secure one of these binders and keep the issues of The Farmer on file.

THE TARIFF AND THE FARMER.

In our last issue we quoted from a very high authority to the effect that over \$20,000,000 of taxes are annually taken out of the people of Canada in the shape of customs duties, and that for every \$1 so got into the revenue of the country \$2 or \$3 went into the pockets of the protected manufacturers. This statement was made, it is true, on the eve of a general election. The question before every straightforward citizen of Canada to-day is just this—"Was this assertion correct, or merely a piece of political claptrap, to be thrown aside as soon as it had served its purpose?" The amount of these duties has since grown 50 per cent., showing a corresponding increase in the use of dutiable articles by the people of Canada. With the general question which this leads up to The Nor-West Farmer does not seek to meddle. But we find, as a matter of fact, that a large amount of the duties so collected is for articles indispensable to the successful prosecution of northwestern farming, and the question at once comes up why we should be forced to pay so heavily for the protection of the manufacturers of the east. The revenue has grown wonderfully of late and the only change in the tariff that has been made has been to introduce by a sideward a higher valuation of the implements so much needed in the northwest. A special agent hailing from Brantford has recently been appointed to see that every implement imported from America shall be charged the highest possible duty. A fair estimate of the import duties on American farm implements imported into the northwest during the present year would be close on \$500,000. But for every dollar of duty we pay the foreign manufacturer we pay just as much extra for those supplied us by the manufacturers of Eastern Canada. Suppose we buy two-thirds of our implements from our good friends in the east and one-third from American firms, then the western farmer is paying \$1,500,000 more this year for his implements than if he were free to buy from the latter. Now suppose that this drain on our pockets were cut in two by lowering the import duties to a strictly revenue rate of say 12½ per cent. all round, there would be \$750,000 left us to help pay the Ontario harvest men whom we must employ to assist us in handling our crops. That means \$50 each for 15,000 men. A nice lift to farmers with not too much ready cash on hand. Our eastern implement men boast that they can compete successfully all over the world with their foreign rivals, and if that is so they surely ought to be able to do business at home with an all-round protective duty of 12½ per cent. on foreign importations.

Every householder knows how terribly the price of coal oil has risen within the last few years. Along with this the quality has gone down. Every grocer, every householder knows that the grade has gone down while the price has been going up. On a valuation of \$659,452 of mineral oil imported to Canada in 1899 there were collected \$424,889 of customs duties. In 1900, on a valuation of \$704,758, the duties were \$410,812. The customs duties on imported oil compel us to pay a correspondingly high price for all that is produced in Canada, the effect in detail being that we pay 30c. to 35c. a gallon in a country store for what is really worth 15c. to 20c. These extortionate prices we pay because our attention is diverted by matters of much smaller importance, and the governments that ought to protect us are satisfied that everything is as it ought to be.

The other day a neat little comedy was got up by the manufacturers' association of Canada. They resolved to

ask that the duties on woolen goods and farm implements should be increased. The leaders of the Federal Government could not grant that, but they would take care that the peace of the country should not be disturbed by any change in the present rates. There was also a little joking at reciprocity, which will be useful for a few years as a red herring to draw across the track and keep us talking while the tariff is doing its duty to the manufacturers. And one member piously suggested that the northwest should as fast as possible be filled up with patriotic farmers who would not be tempted to buy foreign goods. And so everybody at that "grand banquet" was satisfied, especially the manufacturers, and the little comedy gravely reported by the press of Canada. The farce is too thin, and the farmers of the northwest especially should speak out in time to show that they have not been deceived by it. There is no reason to be satisfied with the tariff as it stands and it is our business as farmers to say so in good time.

On this question it may not be out of place to quote from an implement journal published on the American side, which puts in very clear terms the views we have just expressed on the effect the present tariff has on the cost of production on a Canadian farm:—

"It is the Canadian farmer who is being ground between the two tariff millstones. While he is willing that the manufacturer receive protection, he has not arrived at that stage of unselfishness that he is willing for the manufacturer to secure more profit than is demanded by legitimate trade, and when he looks over the border and witnesses the fact that his principal competitor, the American farmer, is buying better and cheaper implements and machinery than he, the fact thus established is such as to seriously impair his belief in 'protection.' With him it is a matter of the 'survival of the fittest,' and he is not willing to sacrifice himself for the benefit of the manufacturer who has no regard for the welfare of the farmer."

Perhaps there may be some of our readers who will think our reference to this question of tariffs is a dangerous innovation in a farm journal, but we hold that the cost of production, which necessarily includes the cost of the implements necessary to production, is as much a question for a farm journal as improved means of transportation or improved agricultural education or any other means of improving the condition of the men who are making this new country. As we go to press an exchange publishes a list of the reductions made in the tariff by the government now in power, which includes free fence wire and binder twine. Having set forth these facts it goes on to say: "The tariff as it stands is fairly acceptable to most Canadians. It is open to any free citizen of Canada to criticize it and to point out wherein it can be improved." These words exactly define the ground The Nor-West Farmer proposes to take on this question. We assume that the paper quoted above has the ear of the government which controls the fiscal policy of this country and we want to whisper in its ear that while we are grateful for free binder twine and an eleven per cent. reduction on handkerchiefs, we also note that though manufacturers are to have duty free iron and bonused ironworks, the farmer is henceforth to pay a customs duty of 5 per cent. more on the valuation of his farm implements. All of which helps to make us feel that the farmer is left out in the cold while other infant industries are being coddled. We want, and must have, duty free coal oil and a 12½ per cent. duty on agricultural implements, and we mean to keep on nagging till we get it.

—At Stonewall a short time ago Mrs. Wm. Paterson accidentally set foot on a rusty nail, which ended in lockjaw. Every now and then some human being or farm animal is cut off in this lamentable way, and common prudence dictates that all boards with nails in them should be put where they can do no harm.

A WILD CAT ENTERPRISE.

We are surprised to learn that several level-headed men in the Brandon district are floating a scheme for the growing of English thorns as fences in Manitoba. We shall be very much surprised indeed if this or any other company can grow thorn hedges in this climate, and feel it our duty to warn every one of our readers against getting entangled by the agents of this company till they show much greater evidence of the feasibility of their proposals than they are now able to show.

HOW A GOOD IDEA TAKES HOLD.

Last winter the agricultural college of Iowa offered a short course in stock judging to farmers and stockmen who had not the time to spare for longer study. The result proved the value of the idea thus set going, and this year a class for the same purpose has been announced for a fortnight in the beginning of January, 1902. Within three weeks after the announcement was made 300 were enrolled and it is expected that a class of 500 will face the teachers on the opening day. We could have that here in Manitoba while we are settling the details of the coming agricultural college. It could be done through our farmers' institute system, under proper supervision, as suggested by The Farmer in a previous issue.

—The Montreal Board of Trade is asking for an inspector to watch the export of eggs. There has been considerable loss from imperfect packing.

—This is a good time of the year in which to buy or sell. The Want, Sale and Exchange Column on the second page of The Nor-West Farmer is proving a good medium through which buyers and sellers may come together. There are still many others of our readers who could use this column with profit.

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BONUSING IMPORTATIONS OF PUREBRED FEMALE STOCK.

The Farmer has great pleasure in being able to inform its readers that the Territorial Department of Agriculture has recently decided to extend the good work which it has carried on for some years, by bonusing the importation into the Territories of pure-bred cows and heifers.

The first move made in the direction of affording assistance to those desirous of improving their stock, was initiated in 1898, when the announcement was made that the Department would carry bulls from any point in the Province of Ontario to any point in the Territories at a uniform rate of \$5 per head. This privilege was made to include the Province of Manitoba the following year, and at the same time representations were made by the Department to secure the co-operation of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. As a result the company, which had at that particular time manifested considerable interest in the improvement of live stock in the West, readily agreed to grant free transportation up to eight carloads of pure-bred bulls from Ontario or Manitoba to Territorial points. The Department also decided to undertake to carry female stock in less than carload lots against the payment of the proportionate carload rate, attendance and feed en route by the importer. Under the new regulations pure-bred cows and heifers will in the future be carried with the Government shipment at a level rate of \$7.50 per head, \$2.50 in excess of the bull rate, from Manitoba and Ontario. It is understood that the railway company refused to extend the privilege of free transportation to females, which, of course, involves a heavier expense on the part of the Government than it incurs in connection with the shipment of bulls.

The following extract from the annual report of 1900 of the Territorial Department of Agriculture, bearing on the subject, is of interest as indicating the policy pursued by the Government:

Although the number of bulls brought in under the auspices of this Department during the past season shows a material increase over the importations for the year 1899, I do not think that this branch of the Department's work is likely to develop to any material extent, nor would I consider it at all desirable that it should. When this work was first taken in hand a necessity for Government assistance existed. While, even at that time, a very considerable number of pure bred bulls were brought into the Territories, they were chiefly consigned to important stock centres such as Calgary, High River, Lethbridge, Macleod, Yorkton and other points in the ranching districts. During the last couple of years this state of affairs has largely undergone a change, as there is now hardly a town or village of any importance throughout the whole of the Territories where pure bred bulls are not being offered for sale by local importers. Another departure which will in the future greatly facilitate the exchange of pure bred bulls and enable the smaller stockmen to purchase suitable animals, is the public auction sales of pure bred stock which have now been inaugurated by the Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association and to which local breeders can consign their surplus animals. There can be no reasonable doubt that the efforts of the Department to place Territorial stockmen in a position to purchase animals in the eastern provinces and land them in the Territories at a uniform rate of \$5.00 per head, has been productive of much good and was instrumental in stimulating private enterprise to meet existing requirements. It is confidently hoped that in the course of a few years the necessity for Government action, which existed when the scheme was first formulated, will be effectually removed, when the field may with safety be left to the efforts of private individuals.

It is only natural that the tendency on the part of the men guiding the destinies of the Territories should be towards developing home breeding, and the encouragement of the importation of female stock cannot, of course, bear any other construction. At the same time, Manitoba, by virtue of her geographical position, similarity of climate and environments, may confidently look forward to supplying the extensive ranges of the West with all the purebred bulls she can spare and may safely anticipate an ever-increasing demand at remunerative prices for stock of the right sort.

—The London Times advocates the imposition of a shilling duty on wheat.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE QUESTION.

The commissioners appointed by the Provincial Government to take evidence in regard to the advisability of establishing an agricultural college have taken most of the evidence they are likely to take in the Province, and before this issue reaches its readers several of its members will be on their way to visit a number of American colleges and the one at Guelph to ascertain, by personal observation, some knowledge of their working.

In previous issues The Farmer presented its views on an agricultural college for Manitoba, and endeavored to show that such a college is needed, badly needed, even more so than in Ontario, for our young men have not the same opportunities as those of Ontario have. While recognizing this and the great necessity that exists for our young men being educated so that they may be able to hold their own in the competition to be found on all sides — a competition which will be keener and keener as the years go by — we have endeavored to show that Manitoba is not quite ready for such a college yet. We proposed instead that for a few years the farmers' institute system be developed in such a way as to meet to some extent the demands for a college.

The education given by an agricultural college must be essentially agricultural, quickening and deepening a young man's regard for a farmer's life, while in every way making him more capable in such life. It should be learning and labor that are to result in a more profitable life on the farm. It should be such as to develop the man in the farmer and elevate farming through him. The course should be long enough and thorough enough to establish principles and habits and severe enough to develop strength of mind and so associated with agriculture as to cultivate an enthusiasm for it. To furnish such a training a stiff two years' course at least is necessary. Right here comes the rub—where are the young men in this province who are capable of taking such a course?

Life on a pioneer farm does not present the necessary conditions for a very extensive education and even now when conditions are much better in a portion of the province—and a \$1 a year would be agricultural guide thinks we should hear no more about swaddling clothes—we find the farm boy is very rarely getting the education that will qualify him a few years later to take a two years' course at an agricultural college. The fact is that to-day the average farm boy leaves school at about 12 years of age and only a few stay on for a year or so longer. The girls stay longer, and any boy who does stay longer does so with the intention of preparing to teach and thus gaining an education that will surely cause him to leave the farm. If this is so to-day—when we have got out of swaddling clothes—what better grounding as boys had the young men who would or could now attend a college? The fact of the matter is that if a college is started at once the courses offered must of necessity be short ones and of a very practical nature — just such courses as we proposed should be given through the farmers' institutes. Then, why add on an expensive college outfit?

We do not know what the finding of the commission will be nor what the Government will do if the report is in favor of a college, as it is sure to be, but of this much we are certain, whenever the college is started the courses must be short, practical ones, to meet the conditions which exist. Courses a month in duration will be plenty long enough and no examination, or qualification or restriction should be placed in the way of farmers' sons or farmers themselves taking advantage of this course. Thus there should be short courses in stock judging, breeding, feeding, soil and grain culture, dairying, gardening, farm engineering and repair of implements, farm carpentry and construction of buildings, and farm blacksmithing. The present home dairy course at the dairy school gives a good idea of what a short course should be. The short course in stock judging will

likely prove the most popular as it has done in the United States and is going to do at Guelph, where it will be introduced for the first time in January. These are the kind of courses we must have if a college is to be filled.

The policy of most colleges has been for a longer and fuller course extending over two years, at the end of which a diploma is given. To enter such a course a certain standard of qualification is necessary, and this is right. Provision should be made for such a course, lasting for four months each winter, in our college when it is established. But we must have the short courses if the college is to be a success.

—The new Hay-Pauncefote treaty, dealing with the Panama isthmus canal, was signed at Washington on November 18 by representatives of Great Britain and the United States. The terms will be made known later.

—The German parliament, which has just met, is going to have a stormy session. Just now Germany is passing through an industrial crisis, and at this time to put a duty on wheat, as the government has pledged to do, thus raising the price of bread, is going to raise a big storm similar to the corn riots in England years ago.

—The Manitoba Liquor Act passed by the present Legislature nearly two years ago has been upheld by the Imperial Privy Council, the highest court in the land. This is making a good many people feel very anxious, as the Act can be put in force at any time.

—The short courses in Stock Judging and Poultry Raising at the Ontario Agricultural College are proving very popular. Judging by the number of applications that are coming in, it will be necessary to have a second term to accommodate all the applicants.

—It is now stated that the Canadian Northern railway will be extended to the coast. The road will run from Prince Albert to Edmonton and through the Yellowhead Pass to Bute Inlet. From there ferry connection will be made with Vancouver Island railway to Victoria.

—The U. S. Minister of Agriculture made complaint at a recent cabinet meeting that Canada had broken faith with the United States in withdrawing her veterinary inspector, Dr. Rutherford, from England. As no importations are made during the winter, there can be very little ground for such a charge.



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Manitoba Poultry Exhibition.

At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the Manitoba Poultry Association it was decided to hold the annual exhibition in Winnipeg from Feb. 17th to 21st. This is the second week of the Winnipeg bonspiel and likely to be the week the live stock associations will meet. A good prize list will be issued immediately. There is some talk of combining a cat show with the poultry. Arrangements are on foot again to have a cramming machine present and to conduct an experiment with it. C. H. Wise, 650 William Ave., Winnipeg, is the secretary.

Openings in Poultry.

The rapid development in poultry-raising that is taking place in Ontario is making demands for young men who thoroughly understand the raising and fattening of fowl to manage large plants, for it will not be long until large fattening and killing plants will be established all over the province. Besides this small establishments will be started by farmers and others. The new short course in poultry raising at the O. A. C. will meet this demand for fuller information nicely. Manitoba imports an enormous quantity of both eggs and dressed poultry. Surely there is a good opening here for bright, enterprising poultry men.

Improving the Brahma.

This is an age when non-essentials are giving way to those strictly of utility. Thus many breeders never could see the use in so many of the heavy breeds of fowl having feathers running down the leg and on to the toes. These leg feathers only collect dirt in the yards and pens and are unsightly upon the dressed carcass. An Illinois breeder of Light Brahmas has succeeded in breeding a strain of this most useful breed with clean legs. He selected birds of absolutely pure breeding, but with light toe and leg feathers. Each year he picked out the cleanest legged descendants and now has a strain with absolutely clean legs, yet possessing otherwise all the characteristics of the Light Brahma.

It is the busy hen that lays the eggs.

Bran is excellent for poultry. It contains a large amount of lime which will help in the formation of shell.

A splendid trade is being worked up in broilers in Ontario. The breed wanted for this is one giving a plump carcass at a very early age. The Wyandotte has this tendency.

Spoiled food has no place in the poultry yard any more than in the dairy. Musty grain "burned" in an elevator will taint the eggs. It is just as important that the food for hens be of the best quality as it is for the dairy cow.

Hens should be made to work for a good share of their food in winter. Some good feeders keep their hens scratching all day hustling for food, with just enough grain scattered through the litter to encourage them to keep on scratching. Then a full feed is given at night so that they go to roost with a full crop.

Well-fed hens may not always be properly fed; the hen that has all the corn she will eat probably will not give good returns in eggs. To lay well, hens must have grain, meat and vegetable diet, and plenty of green food. If this is adhered to all through the winter the egg supply will be larger. If

the hens have a comfortable, warm house, and are not laying, look to their diet and exercise.

Enthusiastic Converts

There are Thousands of Them Who Believe as This Woman Does.

Mrs. Ira Knowlton, of Butte, Montana, is a most enthusiastic convert to the virtues of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets as a cure for obstinate stomach trouble. She says: "I had poor digestion nearly all my life. It now seems to me that for years I never knew what it was to be hungry, to have a good natural appetite."

"I was troubled with gas in stomach causing pressure on the heart, with palpitation and short breath. Nearly everything I ate scoured on my stomach, sometimes I had cramps in the stomach which almost resembled spasms."

"Doctors told me I had catarrh of the stomach, but their medicines would not reach it and I would still be a sufferer had I not, in sheer desperation decided to try Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets."

"I knew they were an advertised remedy and I didn't believe anything I read about them as I had no confidence in advertised remedies, but my sister living in Pittsburgh wrote me last spring telling me how Stuart's Tablets had cured her little daughters of indigestion and loss of flesh and appetite and I hesitated no longer."



"I bought a fifty cent box at my drug store and took two of the large tablets after each meal and found them delightful to take, being as pleasant to the taste as caramel candy. Whenever during the day or night I felt any pain or uneasiness in the stomach or about the heart I took one of the small tablets and in three weeks it seemed to me as if I had never known what stomach trouble was."

"I keep Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in the house and every member of our family uses them occasionally after a hearty meal or when any of us have a pain or ache in the digestive organs."

Mr. E. H. Davis, of Hampton, Va., says: "I doctored five years for dyspepsia, but in two months I got more benefit from Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets than in five years of the doctor's treatment."

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John Turner, Carroll, Man., Dec. 2, 1901: "No farmer in Manitoba should neglect the perusal of The Nor-West Farmer pages."



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give their names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

A Threshing Trouble.

On page 668 of the issue of the Farmer for November 5th appears the question of a thrasher at Plumas in reference to liability for loss of grain due to a threshing fire. As that case was put our version of the law was quite good. But the great difficulty in all such cases is to get at the exact truth. This particular thrasher misrepresented the plainest facts of the case. He set his engine where he did so as to suit himself without regard to the proper protection of the stacks and worked without a screen on his smoke stack. Such is the more accurate version of the story we have since had and we mention it now as a warning. Should any one try to draw from us an opinion favorable to himself by perverting the facts, we shall certainly give his name to the public as a prevaricator.

A Currant Maggot.

Thos. Bellamy, Edmonton, Alta.: "My white and red currants have been almost totally ruined by some kind of worm. Its presence in the fruit is not noticeable until the berry becomes quite a size, and then a brown spot appears. When the currant is ripe most of it is black and rotten, and by that time the worm is about a quarter of an inch long. Is there anything that I might do next season to exterminate this pest?"

Answer by Dr. Jas. Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist, Ottawa.—There are two insects which are known to attack currants in the way that you describe, but neither of these has as yet been recorded from your locality. The currant maggot, which is the larva of a small and very beautiful fly, is one of these and occurs in British Columbia and at Winnipeg. The other is the grub of one of the small weevils, or snout beetles. I think it probable that your enemy is the first of these. One of the best remedies is to remove the surface soil from beneath the bushes to the depth of one or two inches, and then bury this earth deeply so that the flies cannot get out when they emerge the next spring. It has been suggested also to pen up young chickens beneath the bushes during the summer time when the injured berries fall to the ground.

A Question of Wheat Grading.

Suhscrher, Wapella, Assa.: "I send you a sample of wheat which grades in this village 1 northern. It is just as the grain came from the thrasher. I would like to know (1) what do the buyers grade this wheat in Winnipeg, and (2) what are the specifications for No. 1 hard?"

Answer.—I. We have tried three good judges, including the chief grain inspector. All agree that it is 1 northern.

2. No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than 60 lbs. to the bushel, and composed of at least 75 per cent. of hard red Fyfe wheat.

Timber Permit.

Enquirer, Umatilla, Man.: "Can you tell me if the law has been changed this year as regards settlers' rights to timber? As you no doubt know, they have had the privilege of getting a certain amount of timber in the log and they could either use it in that way or have it cut into lumber. This fall it is reported that the Government will not allow permits to be issued to settlers, nor will they allow small portable mills to cut lumber for the settlers. If you can let us know if there is any truth in the report you will oblige a number of settlers."

Answer.—The right of the settler to a permit to cut timber for building purposes still exists and the Government has no desire to interfere with its proper exercise. But the officers of the department have good reason to believe that the privilege is being abused. Wood is cut in a wasteful manner, and more taken than the permit allows and it is pretty likely that stringent regulation of the portable sawmills will be made so as to prevent waste and fraud in handling such timber. The owners of portable saw mills have no right to cut timber for the use of settlers and never had, but their employment as honest sawyers will not be interfered with.

A Re-Acting Cow.

Suhscrher, Souris, Man.: "A veterinary surgeon was appointed by the Government to inspect cows in this district for tuberculosis. All our cows passed the test excepting one, which he condemned, and gave orders for the cow to be destroyed, which I thought was not necessary, without a further test. I informed the V.S. if the cow was diseased that he must destroy her himself, and I should require a post-mortem examination made, which he did and he admitted that he

could find no trace of the disease. Can I obtain any compensation and how shall I get it?"

Answer.—The instructions given to every veterinarian acting for the Dominion Government are to quarantine any animal reacting to the tuberculin test. The Government will not entertain any plea for compensation and any veterinarian ordering an animal to be killed exceeds his instructions and authority, and you have a good case against him. The main thing now for you to do is to secure sufficient proof that the order by the veterinarian was given as you say.

Tread Powers.

We have received a number of enquiries addressed to Jas. McDiarmid, Poplar Lake, Alta., brought out by his letter on the value of the tread power, as given in the Sept. 20th issue of this paper. The necessity of getting grain threshed quickly after harvest has been accentuated the last two seasons and there is considerable enquiry throughout the country about small threshing outfits which two or three neighbors can handle with their own force. A steamer and separator at about \$1,700 will meet this demand, and is easily paid for in two, or possibly three, payments.

Considerable enquiry is also being made about gasoline engines, but their adaptation for threshing purposes is only of recent date and further experience must be had before we can heartily recommend them to farmers.

The tread power is an old timer and has hosts of friends, all over the country, who believe it to be the handiest power on the farm. Most of the firms manufacturing a tread power also manufacture a small separator to go with it. There are hundreds of farmers who could use a tread power outfit to good advantage. The tread power can be used for sawing wood, cutting feed, grinding grain and for many other things on the farm where power is wanted. For most of this work a two-horse tread is the best, but when it comes to threshing many want more power and think of a three-horse one. Three-horse ones are made and do good work, but we have heard that on account of the width of the platform necessary it is apt to spring in the centre and sometimes bind. We doubt if the three-horse tread has been just the success it was hoped it would be. If we are wrong in this we want to be corrected.

The experience of Prince Edward Island farmers may be of value here. There nearly every farmer owns a two-horse tread power. When more power is wanted two powers are coupled together, thus giving four-horse power. This is done in two ways—by each power running independently with the belts upon an intermediate shaft from which the belt goes to the machine; or by setting both machines on a level (two light sticks of timber would do) and coupling the driving shafts together so that both powers run together as one. We give the suggestion for what it is worth. As to cruelty to animals—that can be dismissed without further comment.

We are asked for addresses of manufacturers of tread powers. We give the following list:—M. Moody & Son, Terrebonne, Que.; John Abell & Co., Toronto, Ont.; B. Bell & Son, St. George, Ont.; Workman & Ward, London, Ont.; Belle City Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis., U.S.; Marvin Smith Co., 55-59 N. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.; and St. Albans Foundry & Implement Co., St. Albans, Vt., U.S.

Suhscrbers writing to any of the above firms will confer a favor by mentioning that they saw the name of the firm in The Farmer.

Engineering Course.

Suhscrher, Melita, Man.: "1. Is there any school in Winnipeg where steam and electrical engineering is taught, and if there is, what will a complete course, including hoard, cost? 2. If there is not such a school in Winnipeg, is there one in the United States or anywhere else in Canada?"

Answer.—1. There is no such school in Winnipeg. A practical knowledge might be obtained at one of the machine shops, but we would not recommend such a course.

2. The nearest college giving you the training you want is North Dakota Agricultural College, near Fargo. Write J. H. Worst, President, Agricultural College P.O., N.D. Then you may write to the Minnesota Agricultural College, St. Anthony Park, Minn. If a fuller course is wanted than one adapted for farm work, write to the President of McGill University, Montreal, Que., or the President of the Indiana Agricultural College, Purdue, Ind. The latter has drifted away from the object for which it was started and become one of the best engineering colleges in the States.

Catarrh Specialist.

Suhscrher, Assa.: "Will you kindly let me know if there is in the city a doctor who is a specialist on head and throat diseases? I want to get treatment for nasal catarrh."

Answer.—The following doctors in Winnipeg make a specialty of throat troubles:—S. W. Prowse, J. W. Good, W. H. Smith and R. Knechtel.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Write today for a free copy of our interesting books "Inventors Help" and "How you are swindled." We have extensive experience in the intricate patent laws of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo for free advice. **MARION & MARION, Experts,** New York Life Building, Montreal, and Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.

BAYLEY'S FAIR

MAIN STREET,
WINNIPEG.

Its Our Prices that Bring the Crowds.



DOLLS

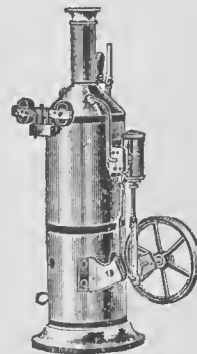
At Wonderful Bargains.

Dressed Kid and Paste Dolls

From 5c each up to
\$9.00

Steam Engines

THE BOYS' DELIGHT.
From 25c up to \$4.00



IRON TOYS

Strong and Durable, We have all
kinds and all prices

MECHANICAL TOYS.

OUR LEADER:

THE STUBBORN DONKEY,

The strongest and best made. 45c each, and many others.

**BUY EARLY. BUY
AT BAYLEY'S FAIR.**

TOY DISHES

From 5c up to \$4.50

Space will not permit us to mention any number of what we have, but we assure you we have the most complete line of Christmas toys and presents in Manitoba—all at bargain prices.

**We have Leaders in Fancy China, Fancy
Glassware, Albums, Celluloid Goods,
Purses and Picture Frames.**

**Fancy Cups and Saucers, Christmas Cards,
Sleighs, Shaving Mugs, Smokers' Sets,
Tobacco Jars,**

In fact anything you need for a Christmas gift we can supply you with.

WE LEAD IN CANDY

Write to Santa Claus, Boys and Girls. His home is at
Bayley's Fair. Tell him all you need.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and facts stated clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Water Hole.

Subscriber, Indianford, Man.: "A man gets permission to look for water on a neighbor's farm, to supply a threshing engine. He gets it and leaves a large hole unguarded. Another man's cow gets into it and dies. Is the man who dug the hole responsible and can the man who owned cow compel him to pay for her?"

Answer.—The one who occasions the damage is the one responsible.

Physician's Charges.

Enquirer, Lauder, Man.: "I was vaccinated by a doctor and it did not take the first time, so I got it done again and it worked all right. When I got it done first I paid him his charge, 50c. Has he any right to charge me for the second time? He owned himself that it was poor vaccine that was the cause of it not working the first time."

Answer.—We think you are liable, as the doctor did not guarantee the vaccine.

Trespassers.

Enquirer, St. Rose du Lac, Man.: "I have bought a quarter section from the C. P. R., and have broken three or four acres on the next quarter with the intention of buying it when it comes on the market. Meantime a man comes along and breaks on this quarter and builds a home and this fall plows land which I have broken, claiming the land is his, and he has not bought it because not on the market. How can I stop him seeding next spring? Have I the first right to buying this land, having cropped it for four years?"

Answer.—You are evidently both trespassers and as between you the one in possession has the better title. The old adage applies: "Possession is nine points of the law."

Passage Money.

H. G. E., Beaumont, Alta.: "A sends B money to come from New Zealand to Can-

ada, B does not come, can A have B arrested?"

Answer.—It is doubtful whether you could properly lay a criminal charge, but you might consult a New Zealand lawyer, where the charge (if any) might be laid.

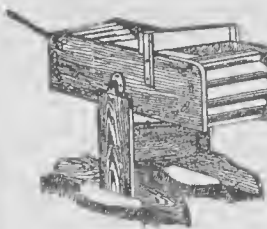
Partnership in Crop.

C. S., Letellier, Man.: "Last spring I rented 360 acres of land on half crop and half expenses plan. The crop was to be marketed in the landowner's name and when all taken to market, divided. Oats and hay I put up cannot be sold until all the land is plowed and any claim the owner may have against me is settled for. We worked together and had only a verbal agreement between us. I threshed our own grain and went away with my machine. B pays me for his part of the threshing. Wheat goes about 300 bushels less in the elevator than at the machine. While I am away B sells his grain and 180 bushels of my share. He claims he paid for so much grain threshed and therefore has a right to same number of bushels in elevator. He refuses any settlement whatever. What can I do to come to my 180 bushels of wheat? Can I take his share of the oats and hay?"

Answer.—If you have actual possession of the oats and hay, you might keep the same until he consents to a proper settlement, otherwise consult a lawyer.

J. A. Lone, Mowbray, Man., Nov. 26, 1901: "I am well satisfied with The Nor-West Farmer. I take several papers and consider it superior to the rest."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.



MERCHANTS!

Why not sell the cheapest and best Washers? You know the price of the Boss Washer is \$10. They clean at one time in 12 minutes a quantity of

clothes equal to about 8 shirts or three sheets and require a boiler full of suds. Now I am prepared to give you the McCrossan Rocker, that will clean at one time a quantity of clothes equal to 10 shirts or 4 sheets with half a boiler full of suds and in less time, and if I cannot clean the clothes as well as any ten dollar washer that is in use, I will pay one hundred dollars for the first test, which will be in Winnipeg. The price is only \$5.00, not \$10.00. These Washers have been sent to the old country to friends there, which I am prepared to prove. My Peerless now claims nearly the same quantity, and it is only \$4. The Improved Mantoba, my best, 14 shirt size, is \$10; 20 shirt size, in two compartments, only \$14; 24 shirt size, \$16. Wringers, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3.50. All good. T. McCROSSAN, 356 Bannatyne St., Winnipeg.



"Let every man know it." "I will preach the merits of your wonderful treatment wherever I go." "It has been worth its weight in gold to me, and I will never cease shouting its praise."

Such are the messages of gladness sent to me from patients restored to health and strength by my Electric Belt. They come daily, and nearly always after other treatments had failed.

IT CURES RHEUMATISM,

Lame and Weak Back, Sciatica. "Come-and-Go" Pains, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Wasted Vital Strength, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Lost Energy and all ailments resulting from exposure and excesses in young and middle-aged men.

You are here offered new life, fresh courage and the nerves and vigor which belong to strong men. You can be made free from the effects of past errors, excesses and mistakes by

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.

It saturates the body with a current of electricity which can be felt yet does not blister, nor burn, as do other Belts which do not have my perfected regulator and special cushion electrodes. If you want a remedy which will cure you it seems wise for you to take the one that has cured others. That's a record as good as any bank can show. I have published thousands of testimonials from cured patients, and I will pay \$1,000 in gold for evidence showing that I have ever used a testimonial which was not true and honest. Any honest man who will secure me can have my Belt and

PAY WHEN CURED.

Men, why will you be weak? Why do you not listen to the echo of the thousands of grateful voices raised in thanks to DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT? Why do you go on from day to day realizing that you are losing your nerve force when you see a cure within your grasp? Reach for it, take it to your heart and feel the life-blood flowing, jumping, dancing through your veins; feel the exhilarating spark of manhood warm your frame, the bright flash come to your eye and the firm grip to your hand—the grip which clasps your fellow-man and tells him that you have found your Mecca—you have regained your manhood.

CAUTION. Beware of old style, burning electrode Belts, which are using an imitation of my cushion electrodes. My office contains hundreds of these old belts, discarded as useless and dangerous by persons whose bodies have been seared and scarred by the bare metal electrodes. I will make special terms to anyone having one of these old back-burners.

FREE BOOK

My new illustrated book tells about my Belt and how it cures the weakness of men and women. It is worth reading. I will send it closely sealed, free, upon request. Call, if possible, and I will explain my Belt and what it will do. I will give a free trial treatment to every seeker of proof of what my Belt does. Call or write to-day.

FREE TEST

DR. A. M. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

OFFICE HOURS—9 A.M. TO 8.30 P.M.

Dear Sirs: I must say that I am in very good health. I am able to do my work as well now as could be expected for a man of my age, as I am in my sixty-ninth year. I recommend the Belt to my friends who need help. I have not been off work since I began using it.—V. MITCHELL, Rosser, Man.

Dear Sir: I suffered severely with lame back, but your Belt has relieved the pain so that I feel better than I have for years. I am well satisfied with my investment, and as opportunity offers will always say a good word for your Belt.—JAS. R. STEWART, 61 Boyle St., Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir: Before I commenced using the Belt I was not able to walk around. Now I am working every day. I am glad I saw your advertisement, and will always be pleased to recommend the Belt to my friends.—GEO. SIMPSON, Wolseley, Assa.



THE SHORTEST LINE

To Chicago and the East is The North Western Line. This is the best and most comfortable route for those who wish to go east. Good connections with eastern lines and the trains of The North Western Line are thoroughly modern in all respects.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

For the benefit of Canadian excursionists the Grand Trunk Railway system will run special trains, Dec. 4th to 24th inclusive, from Chicago at 12.15 a.m. midnight, making direct connection to all principal points in Ontario and Quebec, carrying through Pullman sleeper Chicago to Montreal. Train ready for occupancy 9.30 p.m., Dearborn Station, Chicago. Regular trains leave Chicago 11.55 a.m., 3.02 p.m. and 8.15 p.m. daily. For further particulars address David Brown, Jr., Trav. Pass. Agent, P.O. Box, 1286, Winnipeg.

A GOOD BOOK HOUSE.

Our readers, no doubt, noticed the extended advertisement of Messrs. Russell, Lang & Co., booksellers and stationers, Winnipeg, in The Farmer of November 5th. "Russell's Bookstore" is a household word in Winnipeg and the firm also enjoy a very large patronage from all parts of the country. Mr. Russell, the founder of the business, is too well and favorably known to need any comment, and Mr. Lang is one of the many sterling young men we are pleased to know have cast their lot in Western Canada. They make a specialty of supplying good healthy reading matter, and hundreds of libraries throughout the country are replenished periodically from Russell's Bookstore. Mr. Lang states the advertisement which appeared a month ago has brought them many new customers and, like Oliver Twist, they are still looking for more. We commend this house as being a reliable one.

A GREAT RAILWAY.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway owns and operates over 6,600 miles of thoroughly equipped road in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota, Missouri and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

It owns and operates all equipment in service on its lines, including Sleeping Cars, Parlor Cars and Dining Cars, maintaining an excellence of service unequalled on any railway in the world.

It has been a Pioneer in the Northwest and West in the use of the block system in the operation of its trains, in the lighting of trains by electricity, heating by steam and many other progressive methods, which have added safety, comfort and luxury to travel. It is always the leader in that direction.

The Pioneer Limited Trains between Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis have the costliest and handsomest Sleeping Cars in the world and the best Dining Car service.

Time tables, maps and information furnished on application to J. T. Conley, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 365 Robert St., St. Paul.

The land, loan and insurance agency business conducted at Neepawa by Hamilton & Mathers has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Mathers retiring and Mr. Hamilton continuing the business. The books and papers of the firm are in the hands of Mr. Hamilton and all payments in favor of the firm will, in future, be made to him.

The International Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn., write: "Owing to the immense increase of our business we have been compelled to again increase our factory help. At this time we are constantly using thirty typewriters, and it requires 74 people to attend to our office work alone. Our office is acknowledged to be the largest of any in the entire northwest, for any line of business, and we believe it is not exceeded by a very large number in this country. We hope to increase it next year."

The new blacklegine outfit furnished with the Pasteur Blackleg Vaccine in the cord form, or "Blacklegine," as it is called, has met with great success. This new outfit only costs 50 cents and renders vaccination cheaper, simpler and more effective than ever. "Blacklegine" is the vaccine in the form of a cord which is saturated with the vaccine. Each dose is separate, which is a great convenience. The outfit consists of a needle furnished with a detachable handle, and there is an extra needle in case of breakage. The dose of "Blacklegine" is inserted in a notch in the needle, and the operation of vaccinating is now as simple as taking a stitch. An illustration of the outfit will be found in our advertising columns.

James Wylie, Lumsden, Assa., Nov. 30, 1901: "The Nor'-West Farmer is the brightest and best paper we receive at our home. The boys and girls are all eager to scan its pages as soon as it arrives."



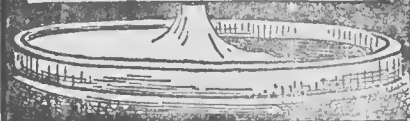
On Jellies

preserves and pickles, spread a thin coating of

PURE REFINED PARAFFINE

Will keep them absolutely moisture and acid proof. Pure Refined Paraffine is also useful in a dozen other ways about the house. Full directions in each package. Sold everywhere.

IMPERIAL OIL CO.



MANITOBA DAIRY SCHOOL

THE
SEVENTH SESSION
WILL OPEN ON
JANUARY 6th, '02

A full Course of Instruction in
HOME DAIRYING,
BUTTER AND CHEESE
MAKING,

and all Work Pertaining to the Dairy Industry

For full information and Application
Blanks, address,

C. A. MURRAY,
Dairy Superintendent,
WINNIPEG, MAN



The Man is Wondering WHY

he has never been cured after trying for so many years to get Relief from Constant Pain in the region of the Kidneys, wasting Drains, Varicocele, and all the distressing attending symptoms



WHEN HE HEARS

of the Rapid Effect of Dr. Van Cortland's Combined Cure of Giant Salve and Sexaline Tablets. No other such combination ever brought into use since the onset of disease. A single box gives more relief than all the high priced and glaringly advertised medicine.

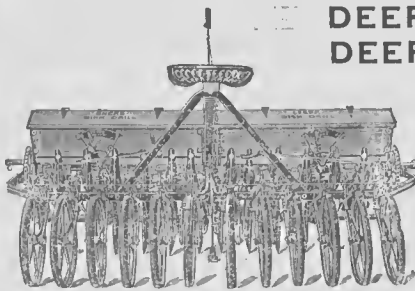
BUILDS UP, STRENGTHENS.

No free samples or C.O.D. humbug, but a common sense remedy that will do the work. Send 25 cents silver, money order or stamps for a box in plain sealed wrapper by mail.

The VAN CORTLAND REMEDY CO.
Box 923, MONTREAL.

Two Machines in One!!

DEERE DISC DRILL DEERE DISC HARROW.



When through drilling, simply remove drill attachment and you have the best Disc Harrow made. Two tools for little more than the usual price of one.

Can't be Beat
as a Drill or Harrow.

MANUFACTURED BY DEERE & MANSUR CO., MOLINE, ILL., U.S.A.

The Fairchild Co., Ltd.

GENERAL AGENTS
FOR MANITOBA.

Winnipeg.

Four Great Books FREE

THE PRACTICAL HORSE AND CATTLE DOCTOR
THE FAMILY DOCTOR BOOK
THE AMERICAN FAMILY COOK BOOK
HOME AMUSEMENTS FOR WINTER EVENINGS

These four valuable books, neatly bound in attractive paper covers, are offered FREE as an

Alternative Proposition

to subscribers to *The Weekly Tribune*. That is, all new and renewal subscribers have the choice of one set of The Tribune's great premium pictures of the King and Queen or Duke and Duchess, or these four books.

These four books will be mailed free together with The Weekly Tribune to January 1, 1903, to all subscribers who forward **One Dollar** and who prefer the books to a set of our great premium pictures. This is an offer that is without a parallel in journalistic experience.

Our Clubbing Terms.

The four great books may be obtained in connection with our clubbing offer as well. By sending your subscription direct to The Tribune you receive:

The Weekly Tribune to Jan. 1, 1903 . . .

Two of The Tribune's Great Premium Pictures—your choice of the King and Queen or Duke and Duchess, or The Tribune's four great Premium Books

The Nor'-West Farmer to Jan. 1, 1903 . . .

Western Home Monthly to Jan. 1, 1903 . . .

ALL FOR

\$1.75

Remember, the entire lot for \$1.75—the three publications to the end of next year, and the two matchless premium pictures, or the four books.

Get your names on the list early—the premium books or pictures are sent in the order in which subscriptions are received.

Address all orders to

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

The proposed plow combine is not a realized fact yet.

Wm. Heath, manager of the Deering Harvester Co., Winnipeg, is at the head offices in Chicago.

The rise in the value of steel and other articles used in the manufacture of carriages has led dealers to look for a slight rise in prices.

The new building being constructed by the Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Co., to provide space for manufacturing the new Champion rake, will soon be ready for occupation.

We are in receipt of a useful calendar for 1902 from the Moline Plow Co., Ill., manufacturers of the famous Moline plows and the Flying Dutchman farm implements.

We are indebted to the Fish Bros. Manufacturing Co., of Clinton, Iowa, for one of their nicely illustrated wagon catalogues, showing the various styles of wagons made by them and brake attachments.

The McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., Chicago, Ill., has just issued a beautifully colored calendar for 1902. On the upper part of the calendar is a young lady with wheat in her hair and a card in her hand bearing "Buy the McCormick," while on the lower part are cuts of their various machines at work.

The Western Retail Implement Dealers' Association have issued a call for their annual convention, to be held in Winnipeg, Dec. 18th to 20th, with sessions each day from 9 to 11 a.m.; 4 to 6 and 8 to 11 p.m. The meetings will be held in Unity Hall, Lombard St. A capital programme has been arranged for and a most enthusiastic meeting is looked for.

The Nor-West Farmer, which was established in Winnipeg in 1882 by Lud. K. Cameron, now King's Printer for Ontario, keeps on improving with age. Its advertising columns are almost as interesting as its news articles, showing as they do that Western Canada appreciates a good thing. We know that from our own experience with the Implement Dealers' Association of Winnipeg.—The Canadian Implement Trade.

During the season when binder twine plants usually purchase their twine prices for fibre have been high, consequently the outlook for low prices in 1902 are not of the brightest. The reasons given for the high price for fibre are purely commercial. The great revival in all industrial lines called for more twine of all kinds and the demand is now in excess of the supplies of fibre on hand. At present everything points towards higher prices for 1902.

AN INTERVIEW WITH JOSEPH MAW.

Joseph Maw, the well-known implement man, of Winnipeg, returned recently from a trip through the States and to Ontario. In an interview with him The Farmer learns that he shipped a sample plow this last fall to the Wilkinson Plough Co., Toronto Junction, Ont. They tested it in very heavy clay used for brick making, and were so well pleased with its work that they made arrangements with Messrs. J. Maw & Co. to handle this plow in all territories in the Dominion east of Manitoba. Mr. Maw says: "It is doubtful if an ordinary plow would cut into this ground at all, while the Maw-Hancock went in and did its work easily. We have placed an order with the above firm for 1,000 plows to be delivered in the spring. "We have not the least doubt but that the Wilkinson Plough Co. will make the plows equally as well as any American manufacturer. All makers of the Hancock disc plow have to purchase the discs from one and the same factory at Johnstown, Pa., who are licensed by the patentee. We have also arranged with the Mitchell & Lewis Co., Racine, Wis., to handle their wagons in Western Canada. We are building a new track warehouse on Point Douglas Ave., Winnipeg, 66 x 110, which evidently means business.

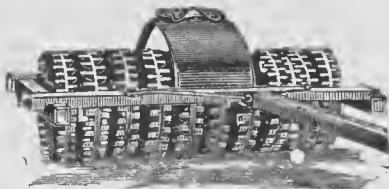
"In organizing our business and making the change from our past policy we have been considerably delayed, but we have gone into this plow deal conscientiously, knowing just what we had to offer to the public, and believe to-day that we have the best plow on earth. As a proof we find that our opposition in the plow line misrepresents us and our plow to the dealers and customers at every place their travellers go to throughout the country. To our mind this is proof positive that we have got a superior article, or they would not go to such trouble in misleading our customers and representatives. We are in the plow business to stay. To any customer who purchases a plow from us we will guarantee that he gets a good article, and if it does not prove right we will dispatch an expert to make it right at the first opportunity, or we will not ask any man to keep the plow."

FAREWELL BANQUET.

The members of the Implement and Carriage Dealers' Association of Winnipeg banqueted their retiring president, W. A. Cavanaugh, late manager of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, at the Commercial Club, on the evening of the 4th inst. Mr. Cavanaugh is popular with all in the trade and it was with great regret his many friends learned that he had been called to Chicago, where he is to fill another important position with his company. At the farewell banquet George W. Erb, of the Waterous Company, and vice-president of the association, presided, and around the latter were seated H. W. Hutchinson, of the Fairchild Co.; Joseph Maw, Maw & Co.; A. C. McRae, carriage dealer; Thos. Rooney, Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co.; J. E. Ruhy, Frost & Wood; Geo. Forsyth, Massey-Harris Co.; E. A. Mott, Cockshutt Plow Co.; Wm. Johnston, Stewart & Johnston; A. Watson, Watson Mfg. Co.; R. McKenzie, McLaughlin Carriage Co.; L. Hartshorne, John Abell Co.; John R. Norris, Gaar, Scott & Co.; R. H. Potter, Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Co.; W. F. Ireland, Massey-Harris Co.; and Mr. Donaldson, of Chicago, who succeeds Mr. Cavanaugh as McCormick manager here. After the tasty spread provided had been disposed of, Chairman Erb introduced the following toast list: "His Majesty the King," "Our Guest and President," replied to by Mr. Cavanaugh; "Our Association," Mr. Hutchinson; "Carriage Interests," Messrs. Maw and McRae; "Binder Interests," Messrs. Ruhy and Forsyth; "Plow Interests," Messrs. Mott and Johnston; "Cutter and Sleigh Interests," Messrs. Watson and McKenzie; "Thresher Interests," Messrs. Hartshorne, Norris and Rooney; "The Stranger Within Our Gates," Mr. Donaldson. Vice-president Erb then called upon Mr. Cavanaugh to stand up and in a neat speech presented that gentleman with a handsome gold-headed cane to mark in a small way the respect entertained by the Winnipeg association for their president. Mr. Cavanaugh replied, thanking the members for their elegant gift and regretting the severance of the pleasant business and social relations formed during his residence in Winnipeg. The toast, "The Ladies," was responded to by Messrs. Potter and Ireland, and the pleasant gathering dispersed at midnight with the singing of the national anthem.

Here is the Implement that You Want for your Light Soil.

Is used by Progressive Farmers everywhere.



THE MCCOLM SOIL PULVERIZER AND COMPRESS FIELD ROLLER.

It crushes and grinds all clods, packs the soil without making a smooth, hard surface, hence it is not blown away with wind, or washed off with rain; no parts to wear or get out of repair. For particulars, address

The H. P. DEUSCHER CO., Hamilton, Ohio.

The Farmers' Trading Co. Ltd.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

Dealers in

FARM MACHINERY

We handle the widely-known McCollm Roller, the celebrated Plano Harvesting Machinery, Plows, Disc Harrows, Potato Diggers, etc., made by the Rock Island Plow Co., and the Grand Detour Plow Co., also Wagons, Cultivators, Feed Cutters & Grain Crushers. Watson's Pneumatic Feed Elevator saves time and labor, and thus saves money.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

EVERY FARMER

Should have a Decorah



Steel
Mill
and
Tower.

WHY?

Because its the lightest running and most durable Windmill on the market. Write for circulars of our Windmills, Towers, Tanks, Tank Heaters, Stump Pullers, Sweep Grinders, etc.

ADDRESS SNOW MANUFACTURING CO.,
225 STATE STREET, GENEVA, ILL.

THE KLONDIKE INCUBATOR

IS unquestionably the greatest chicken producer on the market. Best constructed. Most easily managed at a minimum cost. All who have used it are DELIGHTED WITH IT. Write at once for free illustrated catalogue, giving full description, prices, testimonials, and valuable information for poultry raisers. Address, KLONDIKE INCUBATOR CO., Box 906, Des Moines, Ia.

CHATHAM WAGONS SLEIGHS

EMERSON MANUF'G CO.'S GANGS AND SULKIES.

WRITE FOR PRICES AND TERMS,

H. F. ANDERSON & CO.

GENERAL AGENTS,

WINNIPEG, BOX 181, MANITOBA.

SLEIGHS

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These pills are for functional disorders of the female sex and for the purpose of correcting the menstrual period when it is retarded or delayed. We believe they form the best medicine ever discovered for the particular ills of womankind. Certainly they have met with unusual success in every part of the country, and many have been so thoroughly satisfied with them that they have gone to some trouble to introduce them to their friends. We appreciate their action, more particularly as we are thoroughly convinced that the pills are worthy of all that can be said of them. They are sold at a price within the reach of everyone and it is well to have them in the house in case they should be wanted, thus avoiding the delay of sending for them while the patient is actually suffering. Six boxes for \$5.00 or \$1 per box

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WESTERN CANADA'S EXCLUSIVE MAIL ORDER HOUSE.



Agricultural College Commission.

The commissioners held sittings for taking evidence on November 25th and 26th, two sittings being held each day. There were present: Dr. Patrick and Messrs. H. C. Simpson, Virden; J. S. Miller, Manitou; H. Irwin, Neepawa, and G. H. Halse, Brandon. J. A. M. Aikins, K. C., was present at the evening sessions. S. A. Bedford, of the Brandon Experimental Farm, was the first one examined. He was in favor of a college and advocated a farm in connection with it to carry the live stock necessary for illustrative purposes. He would have a two-year course of four months each year, as farmers' sons could not attend longer, and the course should be such as to commend itself to farmers. Without this it will be a failure.

Dr. Chown urged the union of the proposed college with the University so that the united forces could have much better equipped laboratories than if each tried to have their own.

Dr. Bell spoke along the same line, pointing out the value of a bacteriological laboratory.

Drs. Bryce and Kendrick told what help the University could give an agricultural college.

The second day J. G. Rutherford, V. S., of Portage la Prairie, spoke in favor of a college. He advocated a practical course and wanted no more connection with the University than was absolutely necessary. He wanted a college that farmers could look upon as being distinctly their own. Professor Wolverton, of Brandon, also gave evidence in favor of a college. Several members of the commission leave in a few days to visit American colleges and the one at Guelph.

Institute Meetings.

The Department of Agriculture of Manitoba has arranged for the following list of speakers to address meetings of local institutes on the undernoted dates:—

Morris—Dec. 2, 2.30 p. m.
Emerson—Dec. 3, 7 p. m.
St. Jean Baptiste—Dec. 4, 2.30 p. m.
Morden—Dec. 5, 2.30 p. m.
Manitou—Dec. 6, 2.30 p. m.
Pilot Mound—Dec. 7, 2.30 p. m.
Crystal City—Dec. 9, after annual meeting.

Cartwright—Dec. 10, 7 p. m.
Killarney—Dec. 11, 7 p. m.
Deloraine—Dec. 12, 7 p. m.
Melita—Dec. 13, 7 p. m.
Hartney—Dec. 14, 2.30 p. m.
Souris—Dec. 16, 7 p. m.
Wawanesa—Dec. 17, 2.30 p. m.
Belmont—Dec. 18, 7 p. m.
Baldur—Dec. 19, 2.30 p. m.
Swan Lake—Dec. 20, 2.30 p. m.
Miami—Dec. 21, 2.30 p. m.
Speakers—H. D. Smith, D.V.S., Winnipeg; R. G. O'Malley, provincial noxious weeds inspector.

Dr. Smith—"General Care of Farm Stock, and What Farmers Should do in Cases of Emergency until a V. S. can be Procured." R. G. O'Malley—"Mixed Farming;" "Cultivation to Destroy Weeds;" "Production of Beef Cattle and Hogs;" "The Labor Question."

Glenboro—Dec. 2.30 p. m.
Cypress River—Dec. 3, 2 p. m.
Holland—Dec. 4, 2 p. m.
Treherne—Dec. 5, 2 p. m.
Carman—Dec. 6, 2 p. m.
Speakers—W. M. Champion, Rea- burn; "Mixed Farming," the same subjects as Mr. O'Malley; F. Lutley, Winnipeg; "Dairy Work;" "Care of Milk and Manufacture of Butter;" "The Dairy School."
Springfield (Dugald)—Dec. 2, 2 p. m.
Beausejour—Dec. 3, 7 p. m.

Selkirk—Dec. 9, after annual meeting. Speakers—Dr. Thompson: "Contagious Diseases of Animals and Care of Stock in General." C. A. Murray: "Dairy Work;" "Care of Milk and Manufacture of Butter and Cheese;" "The Dairy School."

Kildonan—Nov. 29, 7 p. m.
Stonewall—Dec. 9, after annual meeting.

Speakers—G. J. Lovell and Hugh McKellar.

Mr. Lovell will speak on "Poultry and Eggs."

A special invitation to be present at these meetings is extended to all members of agricultural societies and the members of their family—young and old. There will be free discussion of subjects at meetings and questions will be answered.

The annual meeting of the agricultural societies will be held on Dec. 9th.

Several samples of fall wheat and rye have been successfully grown in the Rosthern district.

At Hazelcliff, Assa., John Gordon took 54 bushels an acre from a 9-acre plot of wheat.

At Rapid City, Buchanan & Robinson, with a fully equipped up-to-date outfit, threshed from the stook 3,300 bushels of oats.

James Elgar, an old man of 71 years, had his foot terribly crushed in a horse-power near Souris, and is not likely to recover.

Albert Humeston, Wellwood, is reported as having a yield of wheat from his whole farm averaging 41½ bushels to the acre.

Robert Lamb, Sr., McGregor, harvested 120 lbs. of American Wonder potatoes from 3 lbs. of seed from the experimental farm, Ottawa.

The Doukhobors at Yorkton have marketed between 2,000 and 3,000 lbs. of seneca root this year at prices ranging from 25 to 41 cents per lb.

Several farmers have got badly injured by standing between the engine and separator and so getting crushed. The risk is always great and should never be taken.

At Hartney, C. W. Robinson threshed on his own farm in one day 2,200 bushels of wheat and 50 bushels of oats. His average for the week was 1,824 bushels of wheat.

Hopkins and Turnbull's threshing outfit, at Stockton, claim to have made some quick moves. They made a move of 300 yards in five minutes and a short one in two and a half minutes.

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Foot Balls Rugby and Association from \$2 to \$3.50.

Boxing Gloves From boys' at \$1.75, \$2.50 and \$3, to men's at from \$3 to \$7.50.

Sleighs Children's from 50c to \$1.75; Baby Sleighs, 75c to \$2.25.

Air Guns "The King," shoots B.B. shot, \$1.00.

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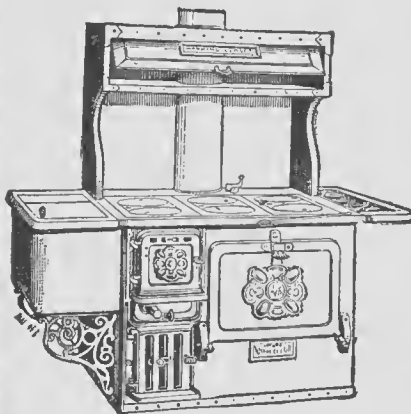
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We make this magnificent Steel Range as illustrated with four or six No. 9 cooking holes. It has a large copper reservoir, is fitted with improved duplex grate to burn any kind of coal; the oven is large and is lined with asbestos board.

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WINNIPEG.

Macdonald Seed Grain Competition.

The reports for 1901 from competitors who are operating a seed grain plot in the Macdonald seed grain competition show that the systematic continuous selection of seed grain recommended by Prof. Robertson, when given a practical test on Canadian farms, is meeting with the unqualified approval of all who are giving the work careful attention. Farmers are quite as much interested in the work as are their boys and girls. That which at first seemed wholly theoretical and capable of being followed only by the scientist, when brought into practice on their own farms, has turned out to be even more simple and quite as practical and as necessary to success as the methods they have long been accustomed to follow in the selecting and breeding of poultry, pigs and sheep.

On the average farm of 100 acres, two acres of land—one for oats and one for wheat—is as much as is required for growing seed for the main crops on the farm. This seed grain land should be specially prepared with a view to forcing a vigorous growth of plants that will give a large yield of grain of good quality. The time required to gather by hand, before the grain is cut, sufficient of the best developed heads to produce enough good seed for an acre of land—the seed grain plot—need not exceed four hours with two persons.

Experiments have been conducted by Prof. Waters, of the Missouri State Experiment Station, to determine the effect of a change of seed from one soil to another, and from one locality to another. Two varieties of wheat, three varieties of oats and two varieties of potatoes were used. Many samples of each variety were obtained. The results are remarkable. Here the productive capacity of the seed was accurately measured, and the difference between strains of seed of the same variety, obtained from the same locality, was in many cases greater than the difference caused by variety on the locality from which the seed was obtained. In summing up the results, Prof. Waters says: "The difference appears to be due more to previous treatment of the seed than to a difference of climate or latitude. The productive capacity of the seed in several cases was unquestionably reached before that of the soil."

What the competitors in the seed grain competition are doing is simply growing seed grain on specially prepared plots of land—one quarter of an acre in each plot—selecting seed each year from those plots to sow on the plot for the succeeding year, by first gathering large well-filled heads from vigorous plants before the grain is cut and when all the conditions of growth may be observed, and then threshing these heads, and, by screening and hand-picking, selecting the large well-developed grain for seed. To encourage the boys and girls in this work, Sir William C. Macdonald, of Montreal, donated the sum of \$10,000 to be given in cash prizes, according to plans which were arranged by Prof. Robertson, of Ottawa. This work of selecting seed has now been conducted for two years on over 800 Canadian farms, which are fairly well distributed throughout the Dominion.

A Steam Plow for Moosejaw.

Several years ago Sykes Bros. took up a large farm north of Qu'Appelle, using a Fowler steam plow with 50-horse power traction engine. Owing, it is alleged, to the stony nature of the land, and partly to other drawbacks, the outfit was laid aside and that part of the scheme abandoned. It has recently been sold to Jas. W. Smith, of Moose Jaw, who proposes to try the scheme next year and expects to be able to make it successful. In breaking there may be some difficulties, but once the land has been brought under regular cultivation, we can see no reason why it should fail of perfect success.

Wheat Crops of Manitoba.

A correspondent at Prince Albert asks for the crop returns of Manitoba from 1883 down to this date. From the Manitoba government's report for 1900 we extract the following:—

Year.	WHEAT.		Total Yield Bushels.
	Average.	Yield per Acre.	
1883 . . .	260,842	21.80	5,686,355
1884 . . .	307,020	20.11	6,174,182
1885 . . .	357,013	20.80	7,429,440
1886 . . .	384,441	15.33	5,893,480
1887 . . .	432,134	25.7	12,351,724
1888 . . .	No statistics collected.		
1889 . . .	632,245	12.4	7,201,519
1890 . . .	746,958	19.65	14,665,769
1891 . . .	916,664	25.3	23,191,599
1892 . . .	875,999	16.5	14,453,835
1893 . . .	1,003,640	15.56	15,615,923
1894 . . .	1,010,186	17	17,172,883
1895 . . .	1,140,276	27.86	31,775,038
1896 . . .	999,598	14.33	14,371,806
1897 . . .	1,290,882	14.14	18,261,950
1898 . . .	1,488,232	17.41	25,913,155
1899 . . .	1,629,995	17.13	27,922,230
1900 . . .	1,457,396	8.9	13,025,252
1901 . . .	2,011,835		

According to the returns sent in to The Farmer and given in last issue, the estimated yield for Manitoba for 1901 is 23.76 bushels per acre, giving a total yield of approximately 48,000,000 bushels.

Ontario Crop Report.

The final crop report of the Ontario government has been published. The results show yields as follows: Fall wheat, 16,017,029 bushels, or 17.4 per acre; spring wheat, 5,498,751 bushels, or 15.4 per acre; barley, 16,761,076 bushels, or 26.3 per acre; oats, 78,334,490 bushels, or 32.5 per acre; rye, 2,547,318, or 16.1 per acre; peas, 10,089,173 bushels, or 16.7 per acre; buckwheat, 1,757,071 bushels, or 19.9 per acre; beans, 824,122 bushels, or 15.4 per acre; potatoes, 18,116,637 bushels, or 118 per acre; corn, for husking, in the ear, 24,838,105 bushels, or 77 per acre; corn, for silo and fodder, green, 2,359,514 tons, or 11.92 per acre; hay and clover, 4,632,317 tons, or 1.31 per acre. The fall wheat crop was 7,350,000 bushels below last year, owing partly to ravages of the Hessian fly. The barley yield was under the average. So also was the oat crop. On the whole the crops show a shrinkage of about 30,000,000 bushels and a shrinkage in money value of about \$11,000,000. Prices have been higher for other lines, horses and hogs especially, so that after all the money turnover is about the same. The season was a poor one for fruits, especially apples.

Eighteenth Century Methods.

In a late issue of the London Live Stock Journal the following appears:—

"Mr. Edward Lisle, whose 'Observations on Husbandry' was published in 1757, describes the method employed by his 'oxhind' or cattleman to break cattle to yoke. He yoked two of the steers, being two yearlings, together, and so suffered them to walk about the ground where there were no pits nor ditches for them to receive hurt by. He also tied together the bushy parts of their tails; the reason of which was because they should not be able to turn their heads to each other, so as to strike one another with their horns, or, by bending their necks too much, by endeavoring to face one another, and then striving, break their necks." In this condition the oxhind let them go on the ground, if without holes or ditches, all night, or else turned them into an empty open barn so yoked, and thus treated them two or three times before he worked them."

William and Stephen Hubbard have been sent by the local magistrates at Holland, Man., to Portage jail to await their trial for stealing wheat from the granary of L. Allingham in the night of November 15th.

Isaac Hart, Minnedosa, planted six pairs of potato sets and took up 75 bushels.

Only last week the Fairchild Co. sent out to Regina two cars of threshing equipments for use in that district, where the farmers expect to meet the threshing difficulty by combining to own separators of moderate power and cost.

There has been more flax grown in the neighborhood this year than formerly, and J. P. McKibbin has been buying quite a quantity this fall. The price paid is \$1.12 a bushel, at which figure the crop gives a return of about \$12 an acre.—Rock Lake News.

The granary and two stacks of hay belonging to John Hume, who farms at Whitefish, near Monteith station, were burned down on Nov. 16th. There were 4,500 bushels of wheat in the barn at the time, and part of it may be saved

as feed. There are strong grounds for believing that the fire was incendiary.

The council of the English Millers' National Association recently discussed the question of the improvement of English wheats. They seem to think that by the introduction of choice hard varieties of seed from Russia, Manitoba or Kansas they may be able to improve on the present varieties of home wheat. Some members have got hold of a sounder idea and admit that climate, not variety, is the cause of the weakness of English wheat. It has a superior flavor but does not turn out nearly so many loaves, and the solution reached was to try and get the co-operation of some of the agricultural colleges in testing the results of growing from foreign seed, of which some Russian varieties shown at Glasgow exposition were very highly spoken of.

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A Few Berliner Gram-o-phone Records.

There are hundreds of others, including French, English, German and Italian.
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102 The Invincible Eagle, March.
43 El Capitan, March.
64 At a Georgia Camp Meeting, Cake Walk.
116 Runaway Girl, Selections.
105 Nearer, My God, to Thee.
208 The Mosquito Parade.
245 William Tell, Overture.
482 Blue Danube, Waltzes.
578 God Save the King.
683 Pilgrim's March, Tanhauser.
120 La Marseillaise.
383 Faust, Kermesse Chorus.
384 Always to Love, Waltz.
388 Madame Angot, March.
506 Zampa, Overture.
746 Soldiers of the Queen.
SELECTIONS BY THE METROPOLITAN ORCHESTRA.
12 Fortune Teller, March.
99 Bunch o' Blackberries, Cake Walk.
157 Trolley Car Galop.
168 Twin Star March.
283 Move Up, Johnson, Schottische.
293 The Burgomaster, Selection.
430 The Man Behind the Gun, March.
TROMBONE SOLOS BY ARTHUR PRIOR.
355 Blue Bells of Scotland.
673 I Can't Tell Why I Love You, But I Do.
714 Home, Sweet Home.

CORNET SOLOS.
42 The Holy City.
48 Hearts and Flowers.
201 Killarney.
89 Auld Lang Syne.

FLUTE SOLOS.
123 Last Rose of Summer.
175 Schubert's Serenade.
596 Intermezzo, Salome.
140 Old Folks at Home.

PICCOLO SOLOS.
177 Nigger Fever.
294 Dance of the Hohoos.
600 Medley Jig.

VIOLIN SOLOS.
104 Gems from Faust.
583 Ben Bolt.
629 Scotch Medley.

BANJO SOLOS.
47 Marriage Bells.
88 A Coon Band Contest.
216 Smoky Mokes, Cake Walk.
337 Rag Time Skeeaddle.
390 Union Jack Medley.
717 Rusty Rags.

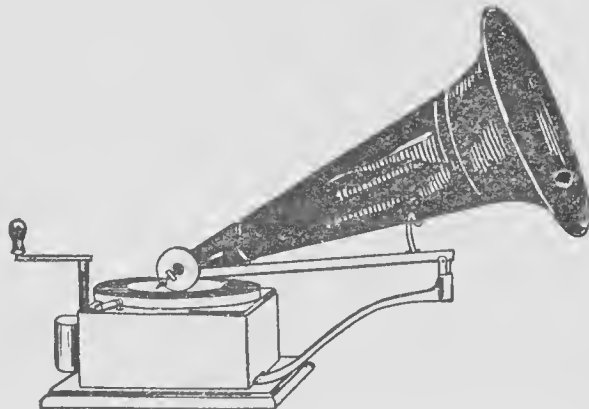
XYLOPHONE SOLOS.
23 The Carnival of Venice.
477 Happy Days in Dixie.
505 My Old Kentucky Home.
510 Medley of Scotch Airs.

PIANO SOLOS.
473 Norwegian Bridal March.
588 Tannhauser March.

BAGPIPE SELECTIONS.
121 Cock of the North.
143 Barren Rocks of Aiden.
Westminster Chimes.
16 Rock of Ages.
324 Safe in the Arms of Jesus.
512 Ahide With Me.

VOCAL SOLOS BY THE WORLD'S GREATEST SINGERS.

83 I Can't Tell Why I Love You, But I Do.
480 Killarney.
134 Where is My Wandering Boy To-night?
274 When the Harvest Days are Over.
440 What do you Think of Hoolihan?
138 For Freedom and Ireland.
192 I Heard the Voice of Jesus.
204 All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name.
275 Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep.
713 When Johnny Comes Marching Home.
108 Soldiers of the Queen.
481 My Dear Old Dutch.
3 Put Me Off at Buffalo.
453 And Her Golden Hair Was Hanging Down Her Back.
614 The Man That Came Over From Ireland.
423 I Want to go To-Morrow.
429 Just Because She Made Dem Goo-Goo Eyes.
674 My Dinah.



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170 My Old Kentucky Home.
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273 Sweet Annie Moore.
504 A Little Bit Off the Top.
15 Kathleen Mavourneen.
608 Good-hye, Sweetheart.
682 Always.
707 The Heart Bowed Down.
6 Sweetest Story Ever Told.
160 Hosanna.
172 Asthore.
244 The Boy Guessed Right.

732 Go Away Back and Sit Down.
276 When Ruben Comes to Town.
251 The Tale of a Kangaroo.
54 Auld Lang Syne.
4 Drill, Ye Terriers, Drill.
309 Whistling Mike.
499 Little Alabama Coon.
686 My Coal-Black Lady.
1 God Save the King.
639 Grace O'Moore.
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301 Has Anybody Seen Our Cat?
210 Whistling Coon.
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671 Sweet Annie Moore.
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179 Bring Back My Bonnie to Me.
224 Nearer, My God, to Thee.
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467 Annie Laurie.
525 Bonnie Sweet Bessie.
484 Tenting on the Old Camp Ground.
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496 Farm Yard Medley.
559 Onward, Christian Soldiers.
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265 A Trip to the Circus.
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418 Nursery Rhymes.
592 Alphabet Songs, A, B, C.
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HYMNS BY THE CHURCH CHOIR.

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622 Holy, Holy, Holy.
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Growing Seedlings at Less than \$1 per 1000.

By John Caldwell, Virden, Man.

In your issue of Nov. 20th there was a long and thoroughly good article on Trees and Tree Planting, by Norman M. Ross, Assistant Superintendent of Forestry, which I was pleased to see, excepting the statement that seedlings could be grown at less than \$1.00 per 1,000. I consider that statement very misleading, and as the Forestry Department will be called upon to grow millions of seedlings to supply the demand, a little discussion on this point will not be out of place.

Mr. Ross's figures must come from some of the European countries where, for years, they have been growing millions of seedlings for forestry purposes, where climatic conditions are altogether more favorable than here, where they always have plenty of moisture and cool temperature, and where women work in short petticoats and bare feet at 35c. to 40c. per day.

Our Northwest soil and climate is very good for growing trees, and with good care and cultivation success is assured, but, in growing seedlings this is not the case. We are liable to dry seasons, to spells of excessively hot weather in June, such as we had in June of last year, when everything in this province in the shape of seedlings, cuttings, and all young plants were a complete failure. On the 15th of June that year I had 75,000 fine young maple seedlings, on the last day of June I had none, all gone with one week of excessive heat. We also have hot winds in summer which check the growth, high winds in the spring which blow out the seed, and sharp frosts any time between May 20th and June 15th, which will sometimes kill thousands of young seedlings.

We can overcome the wind by planting breaks, but as to the other conditions we must take our chances. To gather the seed, prepare it for sowing, pay rent, sow the seed, cover it, keep 1,000 seedlings clean all summer, dig them in the fall, sort them all, taking out small ones, count, and tie them into bundles, bury them for winter, or pack them for fall shipment, all at \$1.00 per 1,000, is a long way under the cost price. Probably the Forestry Department wants to encourage farmers to sow tree seeds.

This forestry work, if successfully carried out, will be of immense value to this country, and I would not dare to discourage the work in any way, but sending farmers wild trees from the bush will prove more or less a failure, and sending them tree seeds will prove a good deal worse, sowing tree seeds is too delicate work for farmers. The Forestry Department should lose no time in arranging with nurserymen to grow large quantities of stock, they should demand a first-class article and pay a fair price. In growing hundreds of thousands the price should be about \$3.00 per 1,000 for first-class, \$2.00 for second-class, and \$1.00 per 1,000 for cuttings.

The head-quarters for growing this stock should be where the land is best adapted and a large storage cellar is an absolute necessity. I believe the best soil anywhere between Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains for this purpose is to be found close by the little town of Virden, where there is a beautiful sandy soil with water within five feet of the surface all the year round. A storage cellar to hold millions of seedlings and cuttings could be built for the small sum of one hundred dollars, where stock could be kept in the best of condition at the least possible cost.

But after all this talk about seedlings I would like to say that the Russian poplars will prove a long way more

satisfactory than anything else you can give. Virden has the best soil in the country for growing them; we can grow them by the hundreds of thousands and are wide open for any reasonable arrangements.

Recommends the Basswood.

Clarence Wedge, who edits the forestry and orchard department of the St. Paul Farmer, is an old and tried authority on Minnesota tree growing. He says:—

"The home ground of our boyhood was planted to a great variety of trees away back in the pioneer days of the state, some forty years ago. The soil was sandy, underlaid with gravel, and the natural growth was burr oak of all sizes, mixed with black oak and a few smaller trees. On the hillside near the lake there were a few large native basswoods and in the front yard a few more young trees were planted. Nearly all the evergreens except the red cedar have one by one passed away. The black oaks are nearly all dead long ago. The maples nearly gave out in the long drouthy period they passed through some years ago. The rugged burr oaks are one by one being gathered to their fathers, and the younger ones are giving up to a premature decay. But the basswoods, both young and old, have never shown the first signs of weakness, and are fast becoming the grandest objects about the place. Their shade is dense, their blossoms fragrant, their forms dome-like and imposing. They have approved themselves in every respect and are worthy of the thought of every one who plants a tree in the north."

The Wrong Use of Artemisia.

Perhaps no other tree or shrub which is commonly planted in this country is so often treated in the wrong way as the common species of artemisia, which has been introduced into almost every garden in Manitoba and the Territories. This shrub certainly has its use as a hardy, fast and thick-growing hedge plant, to be used in introducing other sorts of a less iron-clad nature, but when one sees it set out singly and in all other sorts of arrangement, in the way and out of the way, it seems sometimes as though its abuse might almost be greater than its use. Why, we have seen it planted out by people who expected it to grow into trees.

The correct use of this shrub is only for hedging purposes, and then its value lies in temporary, rather than permanent, use. It should always be remembered that the artemisia must be kept pruned in a way to prevent its developing seed stalks, as its habit of spreading from the seed may become very annoying where it is allowed to run wild, besides presenting a most unsightly appearance at all times of the year.

Must Apply Earlier for Trees.

E. Stewart, Superintendent of Forestry, and his assistant, N. Ross, gave The Farmer a call recently on their way east. Mr. Stewart has been looking over the preparations made for supplying trees in the spring to the numerous applicants throughout the West. He is satisfied that there are sufficient ready to give all a due supply. Owing to the difficulty experienced in visiting all the applicants, he has decided that all those who want trees to plant in the spring of 1903 must have their applications in by the 1st of May, 1902. This is to save the inspector travelling over the same ground two or three times. Our readers will do well to remember this.

A tract of 100,000 acres surrounding Houghton and Higgins Lakes in Michigan has been set apart by the State Legislature for use by the State Forestry Commission as an experiment station.

Starting Elms From Seed.

The good common-sense of the time-honored old recipe for fish cooking which demanded that you "first catch your fish," is just as virile to-day as ever it was. And its primitive philosophy may be applied to the subject of starting elms from seed. The first requirement is to get the seed; and right here many persons fail. The seeds of the elm are ripe in the spring, and not in the fall, as one might naturally expect. If looked for at the right time, they can generally be taken off the trees in this country about the last week in May. They have to be very closely watched, however, as a breeze may scatter the whole crop if left two or three days too long, the seeds falling very freely. They should be dried for two or three days and then sown at once in nicely prepared soil in a spot well protected from the winds.

That forestry study is taking hold among young men on the farm is evidenced by the increase in the number of students desirous of taking up special studies in forestry work.

Celery will keep excellently in a box of sand. For nervous and kidney troubles this is one of the best remedies known. Many persons find it more digestible when cooked, and thus prepared its flavor is equally delightful.

Last fall I tried the experiment, says a writer, when repotting my large geraniums for winter of putting the pots into pails of water. Instead of drooping, turning yellow and dropping their leaves, the plants continued fresh and green and bore no signs of having been transplanted. I kept the plants in the pails for a week or ten days.

The Ontario Entomological Society met at London on November 14th and 15th. The officers for the ensuing year are:—President, Rev. F. W. Fyles, South Quebec; Vice-President, Prof. Wm. Lochead, Guelph; Secretary, W. E. Saunders, London; Treasurer, Prof. J. H. Bowman, London. It was a most interesting convention throughout.

The Province of Ontario achieved a notable triumph for her fruit at the Pan-American. Of the states New York was the only one to receive a greater number of awards, but Ontario received the gold medal for the best general display of fruits of superior excellence. In other words New York won for quantity, Ontario for quality.

In October, 1898, the U.S. Department, through its Division of Forestry, first offered to give practical assistance to farmers, lumbermen and others, in the handling of their forest lands. The response to this offer was immediate, and in three years private owners of over 4,000,000 acres of woodland have availed themselves of the opportunity. Of this 1,534,000 acres are in the southern states, where their large forests are being rapidly cut down.

A well known forest expert predicts a positive timber famine in the near future unless systematic measures for increasing the world's supply be speedily adopted. He points out that the use of wood, in spite of its replacement by coal as fuel and by steel in construction, is steadily increasing. The country that first engages in systematic timber cultivation on a large scale will do much to assure its own perpetuity as a nation. That Spain's political and industrial decline dates from the practical wiping out of her forests is a fact from which it is easy to draw a lesson.

CATARRH CAN BE CURED.

Catarrh is a kindred ailment of consumption, long considered incurable; and yet there is one remedy that will positively cure catarrh in any of its stages. For many years this remedy was used by the late Dr. Stevens, a widely noted authority on all diseases of the throat and lungs. Having tested its wonderful curative power in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption, and nervous diseases, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N.Y.

HER HUSBAND WAS A DRUNKARD

A Lady Who Cures Her Husband of His Drinking Habits Writes of Her Struggle to Save Her Home.

A PATHETIC LETTER.



"I had for a long time been thinking of trying the Tasteless Samaria Prescription treatment on my husband for his drinking habits, but I was afraid that he would discover that I was giving him medicine, and the thought unnerved me. I hesitated for nearly a week, but one day when he came home very much intoxicated and his week's salary nearly all spent, I threw off all fear and determined to make an effort to save our home from the ruin I saw coming, at all hazards. I sent for your Tasteless Samaria Prescription, and put it in his coffee as directed next morning and watched and prayed for the result. At noon I gave him more and also at supper. He never suspected a thing, and I then boldly kept right on giving it regularly, as I had discovered something that set every nerve in my body tingling with hope and happiness, and I could see a bright future spread out before me—a peaceful, happy home, a share in the good things of life, an attentive, loving husband, comforts, and everything else dear to a woman's heart; for my husband had told me that whiskey was vile stuff and he was taking a dislike to it. It was only too true, for before I had given him the full course he had stopped drinking altogether, but I kept giving him the medicine till it was gone, and then sent for another lot, to have on hand if he should relapse, as he had done from promises before. He never has and I am writing you this letter to tell you how thankful I am. I honestly believe it will cure the worst cases."

FREE SAMPLE and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials, and price, sent in plain, sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Address **The Samaria Remedy Co., 31 Jordan street, Toronto, Canada.**

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In every locality throughout Canada to introduce our goods, tacking up show cards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places, also distributing small advertising matter. Commission or salary \$50.00 per month and expenses not to exceed \$2.50 per day. Steady employment to good, honest, reliable men. No experience needful. Write for full particulars.
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It's Dollars and Cents to You.

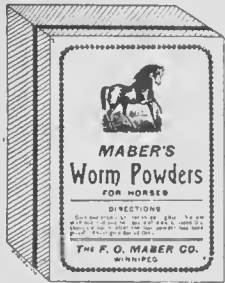
Buying from Maber means a saving of dollars and cents to you. We sell at closer prices than other houses because our expenses are less. We do a mail order business exclusively, keep no salesmen, run no accounts, have no bad debts, and buy and sell for cash only. We sell everything except intoxicants. Try us with an order.

Would you like a copy of our Christmas Catalogue? It's yours for the asking.

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Preparations.

WORM POWDERS.



If your horse has worms "Maber's Worm Powder" will cure him. The presence of worms is manifested in many ways. Sometimes a scurvy, yellow mucus around the margin of the anus; appetite sometimes ravenous and sometimes poor; emaciation; bowels sometimes loose and sometimes constipated; discharges often mixed with mucus; dry, coarse, staring coat, and often the horse has a pot-belly; breath often bad and many times there is a dry, hacking cough; the horse has a general unthrifty look.

When first troubled with worms the animal will be apparently well and no great derangement of the system will be noticed. As soon as any symptoms of worms are noticed, you should give the animal immediate attention before it becomes serious. When the worms are located in the rectum the horse will rub his tail against the side of his stall, etc.; when in the stomach the horse will turn up the upper lip, as if sick at the stomach, and will rub his lips against the wall or manger; will lick his manger and will persistently rub his tail or keep switching it around, which manifests great irritation.

Maber's Worm Powders contain no poison or powerful drugs. They will expel the worms and correct the system so that worms cannot be produced. They will give tone to the digestive organs and greatly improve the general appearance of your horse. Price, 25c.; postage 8c. extra.

MABER'S SPAVIN CURE.

This is a sure cure for spavins, ringbones, splints and all bone enlargements. It is easily applied and operates quickly. \$1.00 per package.



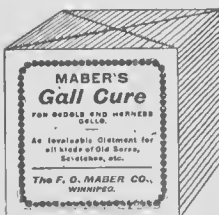
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Maber's Condition Powders cure indigestion, hidebound, loss of appetite, constipation, swelled legs and skin diseases; regulates the kidneys, purifies the blood, prevents bloating in cattle and horses, and renders the coat soft and glossy. It's the best medicine of its kind on the market for horses, cattle, pigs and poultry. Price 25c., postage 8c. extra.

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No. 421. Ladies' Dress Skirt, circular shape, with inverted box pleat at the back, plain or figured lustre.

\$3.00

No. 422. Ladies' Dress Skirt, flared, with inverted box pleat at the back, of all wool Homespun. Brown, medium and light grey, and blue, finished with stitching down the seams.

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No. 423. Ladies' Dress Skirt, with circular front and habit back, of fine English Cheviot Serge. Black, navy, fawn, brown and grey, well lined, finished with three rows of stitching.

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No. 427. Ladies' Dress Skirt, with habit back and graduated circular flounce, of Ladies' Cloth, black, brown, blue or green, finished with six rows of braid.

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Maber's Great Grocery Bargains.

You'll find that you obtain in these bargains fully 30 per cent more than you can get from your local dealer for the same sum of money.

GROCERY BARGAIN No. 4.

- 1 Plum Pudding.
- 1 lb. Fancy Confectionery.
- 3 Tins Corn, Peas or Tomatoes.
- 1 Package Mince Meat.
- 1 lb. Grapes.
- 1 Box Somebody's Luggage.
- 1 lb. Mixed Biscuits.
- 5 lbs. Apples.
- 1 lb. Table Raisins.
- 1 lb. Mixed Nuts.
- 1 lb. Tetley's Tea.
- 2 lbs. Cranberries.
- 1 Pot McLaren's Cheese.
- 1 Tin Peaches.
- 1 Tin Plums.
- 1 Tin Strawberries.
- 1 doz. Oranges.

\$4.00

GROCERY BARGAIN No. 5.

- 1 Plum Pudding.
- 1 lb. Fancy Confectionery.
- 1 doz. Oranges.
- 1 Tin Peas.
- 1 Tin Strawberries.
- 3 Tins Corn, Peas or Tomatoes.
- 1 lb. Grapes.
- 1 lb. Fancy Mixed Biscuits.
- 1 lb. Table Raisins.
- 1 Pail Mince Meat, 7 lbs.
- 1 Tin Peaches.
- 1 Tin Plums.
- 1 Box Somebody's Luggage.
- 5 lbs. Apples.
- 3 lbs. Mixed Nuts.
- 1 Bottle Worcestershire Sauce.
- 1 lb. Tetley's Tea.
- 2 lbs. Cranberries.
- 1 Pot McLaren's Cheese.

\$5.00

GROCERY BARGAIN No. 6.

- 1 Plum Pudding.
- 1 doz. Oranges.
- 1 lb. Fancy Confectionery.
- 1 Bottle Worcestershire Sauce.
- 1 Bottle Sweet Mixed Pickles.
- 1 Pot Marmalade.
- 1 Pail Jam, Strawberry, Raspberry or Plum, 7 lbs.
- 1 Tin Peas.
- 1 Tin Peaches.
- 1 Tin Plums.
- 2 lbs. Cranberries.
- 3 Tins Corn, Peas or Tomatoes.
- 1 Box Somebody's Luggage.
- 1 Pail Mince Meat, 7 lbs.
- 1 lb. Grapes.
- 1 lb. Fancy Mixed Biscuits.
- 1 lb. Table Raisins.
- 5 lbs. Apples.
- 3 lbs. Mixed Nuts.
- 1 lb. Tetley's Tea.
- 1 Pot McLaren's Cheese.

\$6.00

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WESTERN CANADA'S EXCLUSIVE MAIL ORDER HOUSE.

AMONG BOY FARMERS.

Below we give another instalment of the letters from the boys and girls of the farm. They have been many times more numerous than we ever expected, and looking to the ages of the contributors and the lack of opportunities of many of the writers, we think the general average is very high indeed. It is now long past the time when a final award should have been given and there are two good reasons for this delay. Among the best ten there is not very much to choose from and some consideration is also due to the ages of the writers. A child of 8 or 9 years cannot be fairly pitted against boys and girls of 15 or so. For this reason the hardworking Red River Lassie is out of court, though her letter is a very interesting one. The letter of Leola Dinsmore is another of high merit, but we assume her age is about 15. Looking to the age of the writers, we think Fritz Lundgren, page 537, has fully the best letter and to him we give the first prize. The letter of H. Jones, page 597, is nearly equal, and we place him second. Lundgren is a Swede, therefore working partly at a disadvantage, and the work done by the whole of this foreign family in a very out-of-the-way district of Manitoba, was very much admired by a competent judge who saw their place last summer. The Jones boy is a year younger. The intelligence and usefulness here in the west of children 8 to 10 years of age is quite wonderful.

We hope to be able in some way or other to give a trifling acknowledgment to more of the competitors who have helped us to supply such an interesting feature to the younger readers of this paper and, we trust, some pleasure, to a good few of the older ones as well. We shall still keep this column open and will be very glad to hear from some of the earlier ones the final results of the work they were doing in summer.

Just by way of variety we shall be glad to have from any or all our readers, young or old, all the possible words they can find in the English language having the same sound as the following:—Eyes, nose, ear, beer, two, four, eight, horse, road, rude, air, key, juice, sent, stock, bite, sow, ewe, morn, sight. As an example of our meaning, take bear and bare, with the same sound but different meanings and spellings.

The old "Westminster divines" got up a shorter catechism for "children and such as be of weaker capacity," and we offer this list of little words as a test of the skill in spelling of all readers, young and old, however high their capacity, in the hope that even capable readers may be puzzled. Send in your answers as early as possible. We shall give a book to each of the first ten who "fills the bill" with a correct list of words. Hurry up and let us have your lists at once, that we may distribute the prizes before new year. A good spelling bee would be good fun at any place, and we offer the 20 short and easy words given above by way of introduction.

From a Brother and Sister at Manitou

Manitou, Nov. 12, 1901.

Editor Nor-West Farmer
Dear Sir—I saw in your paper where you wanted to hear from boy farmers. So I thought I would let you know how I spent my time. I am just 12 years old. I live on a farm 3 miles from Manitou, with my Father, Mother, Brothers, Sisters. This summer I harrowed, plowed 20 acres, and disked, built 50 loads of hay, forked some of it off and built a number of loads of grain. I help milk the cows, feed the pigs and a lot of other chores and now I am going to school. I am in the 4th book, I have 2 miles to go to school. Last spring Pa gave me a calf of my own and you Bet he is a dandy. I like living on the farm and I mean to be a farmer when I am a man. If you think I am worthy of a prize I know you will give it to me.—Yours truly, GORDON SEYMOUR.

Manitou, Nov. 12th, 1901.

To the Nor-West Farmer.
Dear Sir,—I wish for you to hear from me. I am ten years old, I live on a farm. We have a half section 3 miles north of Manitou. I go to school every day. We have 2 miles to go to school. I help ma, I wash dishes and sweep the floor and dust and help to churn. I like living on the farm better than town, for we lived in Manitou for 7 years, for girls can make themselves more useful on a farm. I have a hen and she had 7 chickens this summer and I made fancy work and knitting and darning and dressed my doll for Manitou show, all of which I got first prizes for, I made \$4.50 at the show and sometimes when ma aint well I scrub the floor and work the washer for her and carry water for her and dress my youngest sister and brother and wash and comb them when ma is busy and gathers the eggs. I like that job when there is no cackling hens to pick me. Pa takes the Nor-west farmer and he is delighted with it so hopping to get a prize I remains yours OLIVE SEYMOUR.

A Well Written Letter From a Capable Girl.

Boissevain, Nov. 13th, 1901.

To the Editor of the Nor-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

Dear Sirs,—I am a farmer's daughter and live seven mile south-east of Boissevain on the correction line. I live with my parents on a half section of land. I am fourteen years of age, and have two brothers and two sisters. In the morning I help to get breakfast, and afterwards milk two cows, feed the poultry, and then help my mother to do general house-work the remainder of the day. I can bake pies, and cakes, but can not bake bread yet, but hope to be able to do so before long. We have seven working horses, and one lovely little colt called

A favor granted ungraciously is like a rose without fragrance, or a poor tea after drinking Blue Ribbon.

Naucy. She will follow me all over, and eat sugar from my hand. We have a very gentle mare called Luey, and I ride her after the cattle morning and evenings. Our cows names are Daisy and Cherry. I have a beautiful gray cat, called Tiny, and one faithful old dog named Carlo who is almost blind from old age. I have not gone to school since the holiday, as I had to stay home to help do the house work, but I am starting again in a few days. I am very much interested in the Nor-West Farmer, and I think it a very valuable paper, the Dairy and Household Department are alone well worth the price of the paper. I am very fond of farm life, and I would not change my lot for that of any city life. Hoping Mr. Editor you will meet with success, I remain, yours truly, MARTHA HICKSON.

B'ends the Useful and Ornamental.

Graud View, Oct. 16, 1901.

Nor-West Farmer, Winnipeg, Man.
Dear Sir—Having seen other girls writing I thought that I might write to. I cannot write very good but I thought I might try. I live on a farm half a mile from town and I like it very much. I am ten years old and I weigh fifty-eight pounds I can do a little bit of everything I milk two cows night and morning I like milking very much when the flies do not bother the cows I am very fond of flowers I had a flower garden and I had quite a few nice flowers I go to school and I have a mile to walk I passed into the fourth book this year we had six weeks vacation I can not do much baking or cooking yet but I am going to learn I wash the dishes nearly every mealtime when I am at home and I sweep the floor Reading and sewing are favorite pastimes of mine I like reading in the Nor-West Farmer better than any other paper I like to read the stories they are so interesting I think this is all I have to say at present hoping that the editors of the Nor-West Farmer may prosper. I remain yours truly, HARRIET DAY, Grand View, Man.

From a Farm boy Who Writes Very Well and Does Good Work at his Age.

Raiphon P.O., Nov. 11th, 1901.

Dear Editor,—I am twelve years old I do a lot of harrowing and some plowing. We did not have a hired man this year my father and I did all the work. We put up about 16 ton of hay for sale and 12 ton of hay for our own use. We have 36 hens, 9 cattle, 4 of which are cows, 4 horses, 7 pigs, a dog and two cats. We had a day's threshing of wheat out of shock and I pitched off and built the loads for to stack the rest of the wheat. I had some help for the oats I cut five acres of wheat this year and five acres of oats I helped to do all the shocking. I ploughed out the potatoes this year I was helping on the straw stack this year.—Yours truly, ELROY GOULD.

A Capable Little Lass For Her Age

Mather, Man., Oct. 16th, 1901.

Dear Sir,—I saw in the nor west farmer that you wanted us girls and boys to write to you and tell you what we can do. So I am going to write and tell you what I can do. I live on a farm and I like it very well. We have two nice cows their names is Kate and dorkie. We have four fine horses. Their names is dick and billy and baby and bobo. I have five pigs, I go to school in the summer. We have one dog and his name is sport. I have one sister and two brothers. I can bieth and unhitch horses and can drive one or two or three horses, we have 60 chickens and one turkey, and I am eight years old, and can everything. Good-by.—Yours truly, from NELLIE M. N. BEACH.

A Girl Who Can Shoot Straight.

Edmonton, Oct. 25th, 1901.

Sturgeon District.
Dear Editor,—I saw your kind offer allowing the country children the privilege to write for your excellent paper. I came from Ontario to Edmonton, but I was so small to remember about the journey. We lived in town seven years, then moved to the farm. There are six of us, Father, Mother, three grown up brothers, and myself, I being the baby though I am twelve years old. We have horses and cows, but mother thinks my studies are as much as I can attend to without milking. I can ride and shoot and the last time I shot I came within one inch of the target. Since we came to the country the seasons having been quite unlike the previous, being wet and frosty and hard to harvest the grain. Yours truly, HAYSEED.

A Business Like Record.

Belle Plain, October 20, 1901.

Dear Nor-West Farmer.
We have eight pigs.
We have seven horses.
We have two binders.
We have three calfs.
We have ons drill.
We have two cows.

They are tearing down a wheat stack.

I go to school.

We have a mower.

We have two buggies.

'Ve have two wakens.

I do not know how many hens we have at all.

I do not no any more to tell.

ROY SIMPSON.

This is a Very Neat Letter from a Girl Who Shows Excellent Progress for Her Age.

Beaver Dale, Assa., Oct. 19th, 1901.

Nor-West Farmer, Winnipeg, Man.
Dear Sir,—I am a girl ten years old. I go to school nearly every day in the summer time. I am in the Third Book. I study Arithmetic, History, Geography, and Grammar. I have read "The Boy's Republic," "Little Pussy Willow," and "The Minister's Water Melons," this summer. I am the only girl in the family, so I have to help with the house work. I do not have any outside work to do, because I have three brothers to do it. I have no pets except a cat. I have quite a lot of house plants. My flower garden did not do very well this summer, but I intend to have a nicer one next summer. My papa takes the Nor-West Farmer and I like to read the children's story's in it.—Yours truly, ETHEL GOW.

In a Year or Two More This Will be a Good Capable Girl, but She is Rather Behind with Her Writing.

Austin, Oct. 15th, 1901.

The Nor-West Farmer.
Dear Sir,—Seeing that other Boys and girls write to you I thought I would like too. I am nine years old and weigh sixty pounds. I go to school and I like my teacher very well. Her name is Miss Smale. She gives me number work to do and I write in a number one copy-book. I have a drake, his name is snowball. I am learning to milk we have a brown cow and can the cows name in rowney and the calf's name is Jack-the-ripper sometimes I milk the cow but mamma is very pertular about her cows that she dossant let me milk very often I churn wash dishes wash the potatoes and sweet the floor and sometimes I wash s.m. clothes. I can ride horse-Back. my sister and I walks after the cows at night. I remain your friend HELENA B. PELL.

Another Capable Girl—She Writes Well Too.

Boissevain, Man., Oct. 14th, 1901.

The Nor-West Farmer.
Dear Sirs,—I saw in the Nor-West Farmer that you wanted the girls and boys to write and tell you what we do to help on the farm. I have a horse and I ride after the cows, and my sister and I milk them, I milk three and she milks two. Then I help mother with the housework when I am not going to school. We have two miles to walk to school. I am in standard six. I like living on the farm although there is a lot of work to do. We have a lot of potatoes this year. My brothers, sister and I picked thirty-six bags of potatoes one afternoon. I had a nice flower garden and I have a lot of house plants. I can sew, cook, bake bread and drive a team. Reading and riding horseback are my favorite pastime. My papa has taken the Nor-West Farmer a long time. I liked the story The Bulge in the Wheat. Wishing the Nor-West Farmer every success I remain, GERTIE CANTLON.

A Business Like Letter.

Elm Creek, Nov. 11, 1901.

Dear Sir,—I saw in the Nor-West Farmer the other boys and girls letters, and thought I would write too. I live on the farm a mile and a half from Elm Creek. I am a farmer's son. I like the farm very much, one gets plenty of fresh air and exercise. I have been herding two hundred and thirty-five head of cattle since holidays, which kept me pretty busy, and I had some fights with mosquitoes—they were pretty bad sometimes. I feed the pigs and milk two cows night and morning. I have one horse to look after. I feed the hens sometimes. I am thirteen years old and in the fourth book. I have not went to school since the holidays. I am going to start pretty soon. We have all our fall p'unching done and ready for seed next spring. I think I will close now.—Yours truly, REID GLENN.

From a Nine Year O'd Plowman.

Manitou, Man., Nov. 15, 1901.

Dear Sir,—I am a boy 9 years old and I live on a farm about 7 miles east of Manitou. We have a half section of land I plowed this spring with three horses and a gang plow and harrowed and rolled I helped to rake hay and helped to stack the grain I also milk three cows night and morning and help feed the other stock and go to school in the winter and am in the second reader and grade III. I hope this letter is not

too long.—I remain yours, ROBERT DICKSON NAIRNE.

This is a Neat Writer and We Hope to Hear From Her Again.

Beaverdale, Assa., Oct. 15, 1901.

Dear Editor,—I have been reading the children's letters in The Nor-West Farmer and I thought I would write one too. I live on a farm with my parents and five brothers and two sisters. I am eleven years old and they are all older than I am. I like living on the farm and I don't think I would like to live in the city or anywhere else. I walk to school two miles and a half every day, in summer, for about seven months, but school stops all winter, as our school-house is not fixed yet and is too cold. I have gone to school for about two years and a half and am now in the Fourth Class. I do not get much time to work at home in summer but on Saturdays when I dust, wash windows and wash dishes, etc., but in winter I feed hens, help the boys to put the cows in the stables, water horses besides sewing and many other things in the house. I think I had better close now and not waste any more of your valuable space.—I remain, yours respectfully, ADA G. ANDERSON.

A Girl of Varied Accomplishments.

Swan Lake, Oct. 12th, 1901.

Nor-West Farmer, Winnipeg, Man.
I live on a farm. I seen some very nice little letters in the Nor-West Farmer. We received a copy. Father thinks it is a very valuable paper. I am a farmer's daughter. I have just got one brother and I have four little sisters. I am eleven years old. I go to school in the summer time. We live three miles and a half from our school. We have a nice little moolie her name is Minnie. We drive another little Broncho to school. Her name is Molly. I can ride horse Back. I can drive horses unhitch and hitch horses. I can scrub, sweep, wash dishes, dust and tidy. I read some of the news that is in the Nor-West Farmer. I like the N.W.F. very much. I am very fond of music, and I like flowers. I have a few house plants. I am very fond of drawing flowers and houses. I think I shall close, this is my first letter. Perhaps I will write more in my second.—Yours respectfully, AMELIA CALEY.

Her Brother Tries too, but is Not a Crack Penman.

Swan Lake, October 12.

I thought I would send you a few lines and tell you what I could do I can water horses and I can feed pigs I own four pigs two horses and one heifer calve I am nine years old I go to school I am in the second reader I have learned to build a lode of grune. I have a hen and she has ten chickens I think I will close so good bye all.—Yours truly, HERBIE E. W. CAREY, Swan Lake, Man.

A Capable Farmer's Daughter.

Carman, October 12th, 1901.

The Nor-West Farmer.
Dear Sirs,—Having seen in your paper that you wanted the boys and girls to write to you I thought I would try. I am thirteen years old and live on a farm two and a half miles northwest of Carman. We have a half section of land. I have not went to school since vacation as I had to help with the harvest. My brother cut the grain and father and I shocked it. We had twelve acres of fodder corn which father cut with the binder and my brother Alex and I shocked it. I turned sheaves on the stack when we stacked the grain. We have six horses and a colt, it is a pretty little colt. We milked twelve cows this year. When I milked I milked four cows. There are nine children in our family the oldest is nearly eighteen. I guess I will have to close as I do not want to take your time. I hope you will be successful.

I remain Yours truly

Mabel A. Somers.

A Good One of Her Age.

Wassewa, Sept. 27th, 1901.

Dear Sir,—I am a little girl 9 years old I take great interest in the house work I help to wash dishes, sweep flour's, set tables. I like to bake little cakes and on saterdays I scrub the stairs, halls, clothes closet, and the pantry. I bring up the wood and bring in the potatoes in the morning before I go to school. I have a lot of cabbage in the garden and a large flower bed I like working in the garden. I go to school every day. I walk one mile and three quarters I like going to school very much I am in the third book I have taken two prizes for writing and another for regular attendance. I take music lessons from my oldest sister but oh my!

Yours truly,
Etta F. Millions.



The Temptress.

By John I. Loat, Swan River, Man.

With arch, coy look and winning smile,
"Come! Drink to my health," she said.
And thus his soul she did beguile,
Though he shuddered with a nameless dread.

She saw his eager face turn ashy white,
And a shudder shake his manly frame.
He drank, a flash of fierce delight,
A soul destroying flame.

She saw not the poison in the glass,
The serpent that darkly coiled within,
With deadly cruel fangs, alas! alas!
The awful penalty and wage of sin.

She saw not the fateful shadows move
The spectral forms glide to and fro,
How the grim shadows strangled love,
The spectral forms move swift with woe.

Shame and disgrace were in that cup,
Despair, dishonor, and cursing breath,
Oh, woe the day, he fiercely drank it up,
Upon them there there fell the shade of death.

A pall of death, a shroud of sin,
A broken heart, a gloomy prison cell,
A great eternity of woe and shame begin,
A hopeless dark despair, a drunkard's hell.

A Successful Failure.

John Horton's homestead extended down to the water's edge. The dwelling was plain and substantial, and stood like a sentinel upon the bank, in plain view of a well-known Manitoba river. Visitors to the Horton home were not rare, for the neighborhood was much frequented by tourists, in search of health and sport. The river, with its wide overflow, offered sport for both rod and gun.

Robert Horton had lived here in the West ever since the Indians were driven away, and had made but few improvements. He was a typical frontier farmer, and having never been accustomed to the comforts of a well-appointed home, he contented himself with living year after year within its homely walls unconscious of the necessity for more modern surroundings and the criticisms of his neighbors, or if he was aware of these criticisms, he paid little attention to them. This was his little world, and with it he was perfectly satisfied. His wife had died some years previous and on his two children he lavished his affections and his money, though of the latter little was required.

The calm serenity of his life, however, was interrupted one day, and an event was chronicled in the history of the farm.

Alice, Horton's daughter, was a handsome girl if she was country bred. She was well aware of this, but vanity was not in her make-up. She believed she was free from romance, but in this thought she was not unlike other girls of her acquaintance. She had been reared with practical ideas and had been given little opportunity for romancing. But she did admire moonlight strolls and beautiful sunsets and would sit by the hour listlessly idling away the time in dreaming of the big world, of which she was unacquainted. She was scarcely eighteen, being two years her brother's senior.

It was evening, and Alice, and her brother Bob were lounging at the river side, where the latter had been reading a novel for two hours or more, while Alice was singing carelessly odd verses of songs she knew so well.

Just as they were about to return to the house the splashing of oars attracted their attention and both became interested, for during all the afternoon they had seen no hunters or fishing parties, and it seemed a little curious that some one was on the water so late.

The irregular strokes of the oars continued, and finally a boat came into view containing but a single occupant, a man who seemed to be looking for a landing place. Presently he spied the watchers and turned his boat shoreward, where he effected a landing, with the help of

Bob who had gone to meet him. The stranger moved as if weak from loss of strength.

"Something I can do for you?" queried Bob.

"Yes," said the stranger, breathing heavily, "I would like to rest here tonight. I have exhausted my strength. May I?"

"Why, yes," said Bob, "if you can put up with our accommodations. You are from.....?"

"Brandon. I have been there several days; am travelling in the west for my health," replied the newcomer briefly. "Did I not hear singing as I came around the bend?" he inquired, with a labored effort.

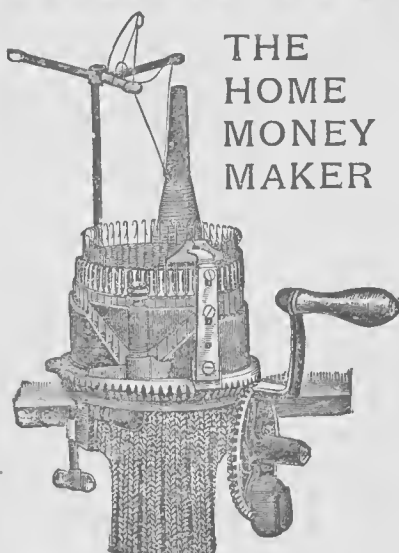
"Yes, that was my sister Alice," replied Bob, and he motioned to his sister, as the stranger followed her brother to the house.

Alice saw that the newcomer was sallow, with dark hair sprinkled with gray.

His clothes hung loosely on his tall, thin form.

After a restless night Farmer Horton rose early in the morning and went to the barn. He had found himself speculating on the stranger's identity, and the more he pondered, the more uneasy he became for fear he was harboring a traveller who might not be the meek and respectable being that his appearances indicated. But his suspicions were groundless. The horses were in their stalls

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Machine weighs 17 pounds. It is more wonderful than a sewing machine, just as durable, and higher speed.

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Easily Earned.

We want a few more workers in this locality, at once, and in order to secure your co-operation without the delay of correspondence, we herewith explain our full plan in this advertisement. The work is simple, and the Machine is easily operated, and with the Guide, requires no teacher. If you wish to join our staff of Workers let us hear from you promptly with the Contract, order form, and remittance, as a guarantee, and we will send machine and outfit to begin work at once.

A Pair in 30 Minutes



OUR METHOD OF DOING BUSINESS

We wish to secure the services of families to do knitting for us in their homes. Our method is the same as adopted in England. We are the Introducers of this plan and the largest knitting concern in Canada.

After long experience, we have been able to produce an Automatic Machine by which all kinds of seamless knitting is now done by our Family Machine, thereby enabling anyone of ordinary intelligence to quickly learn to do the work from the Instruction Guide. All we require is that you use the machine according to directions. The Machine being made expressly for this purpose, and the operation so simple, it cannot possibly make a mistake in its work.

The great demand now is for Bicycle Stockings, Woodmen's Socks, and Motormen's Mittens, and as we are unable to supply the demand, have taken this method of advertising for more help.

The large export trade to the North-west Territories, British Columbia, and the British Colonies, furnishes an unlimited demand for our goods, and, with the combined co-operation of the many families we are employing, together with the large amount of knitting we are able to turn out, by which we save rents, insurance, interest on capital, etc., enables us to undersell any manufacturers of this class of goods, and we have sale for all the knitting we can have turned out.

The price we pay for finished bicycle stockings is \$10.00 per hundred, or at the rate of 10c per pair; woodmen's socks, 5c, and motormen's mittens, 12c a pair. All other work in proportion to size.

The machine can be operated by any one of a family, and at our prices any energetic family should be able to sustain themselves comfortably, and in time be a source of independent comfort.

Our plan is to send out each machine to beginners with a sock or stocking partially knitted, and remaining in the machine ready to be continued, and also enough yarn to knit one pair of sample socks or stockings and a simple and complete Instruction Guide, showing how the work is to be done. When the samples have been finished and returned to us satisfactory, we send a quantity of yarn, which you knit and return likewise when finished. We prepay charges on all work one way, and our workers pay return charges. The work, as we have stated, is simple and rapidly done, the machine having a capacity of ten thousand stitches a minute. We have many persons now in our employ who can knit from twenty-five to thirty pairs of socks or stockings a day, and where the time of a family is devoted to the work, you can readily see that \$15.00 or \$20.00 per week can be easily earned.

We furnish our workers all the materials, yarn, etc., free, and everything that is necessary for the work. We are furnishing the machines only for the exclusive use of those desiring to take employment with us, who must, in order to become a member, send us this Contract Order Form, properly signed by them, and at least one good reference, and remittance accordingly, to give us the necessary assurance that the quantities of valuable yarn we may send from time to time will not be wasted or misappropriated. Our interests are mutual, and this confidence must be established if we are to succeed. We guarantee fair dealing and prompt payment for work, so do not ask us to deviate from our terms, as we cannot make a distinction with one and not another; besides, we are doing an extensive business, and must be governed by business principles.

The manufactured price of the machine is \$15, and positively will not be sold to any others than those who will agree to do knitting for us.

If at any time after you commence, and have done an amount of work equal to the purchase price, and wish to discontinue, we will take back machine and refund the amount paid for same, after deducting cost of our expense only.

There is a Large Demand by the Trade for this class of work. Our workers can depend upon it year after year, and if you engage with us (whole or spare time) we will keep you supplied with work as long as you do it satisfactorily for us and return it promptly. We entrust our workers with large quantities of valuable yarn, and as we give

references as to our honesty and integrity, we must ask you to do the same, in order that we may know with whom we are dealing.

We have, in as brief a manner as possible, endeavored to show you what our work is, and we simply say as to the machine, it is just what we represent it to be, and will positively do everything we claim for it, or refund the money. Each machine, securely packed with an outfit, is set up for work, thoroughly tested, and a sock or stocking partially knitted before boxing and shipping. Should you decide to engage with us, it will be necessary to send us Cash Contract Order Form, properly signed by you, and at least one good reference, together with the remittance, accordingly, upon receipt of which we will forward machine and outfit ready to commence.

Respectfully yours,

GLASGOW WOOLLEN CO., 37 Melinda Street, Toronto

Our References—Express Companies, Banks, or Toronto Business Houses.

If you wish to examine the machine and see the material before undertaking the work, you can do so by sending \$3.00 as a guarantee of good faith, and to defray expense of shipping, and we will send everything to your nearest express company, leaving a balance of twelve dollars to pay the agent and 25 cents for the return charges on the money to us.

We are so frequently and unnecessarily asked if one can learn to knit without a teacher. We say, Yes; it requires no teacher; any person of ordinary intelligence who can read the Instruction Guide can learn to knit at once.

ORDER FORM

\$15.00 Cash Contract Order Form.

To the Glasgow Woollen Co., 37 Melinda St., Toronto.

Gentlemen,—I desire to do the work as described in this advertisement, and enclose \$15 to pay for one Automatic Knitting Machine, together with material, instructions, and everything necessary for the work, the same to be sent to me by Express, CHARGES PREPAID.

It is understood and agreed that any time after I have done an amount of work equal to the purchase price, \$15, and wish to discontinue, that the Glasgow Woollen Co. will take back the machine and outfit, and after deducting their expense, refund me the amount paid for same.

Sender or head of family (if possible) must sign here:

Full name

P. O. Street

County .. Prov.....

Nearest Express Office is at

For reference I name the following person:

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NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER COMPANY.

NOR'-WEST FARMER, WINNIPEG.

and everything was in good order when he visited the barn.

The old farmer was very soon joined by his guest, whose frank, open-hearted manner dispelled all suspicions.

"How are you this morning?" inquired the farmer of his visitor. "You were nearly played out last night, I guess."

The young man replied that he was feeling much better than he had for some time. "I want to talk to you, Mr. Horton, if you can spare about half an hour," he said.

The farmer could spare the time, and at the end of their conversation they joined the family at breakfast, the farmer in a rather serious mood, while the young man was in the best of spirits.

After breakfast, Bob and the stranger went for a row on the river, and Horton sought his daughter.

"Daughter," he said, coming straight to the point, "I am going to send you east to learn to sing."

This was the first time she had ever heard her father speak of her singing, and the abruptness of his remark filled her with astonishment.

"Sure thing," said her father. "That man says you have a good voice, and he ought to know, for he is a great musician."

"But I don't want to go, father." "Well, it is best for you; you can't stay on this old farm always, and I want my children to have a good education, even if it was denied me. I can afford it."

This was the weak spot in the old farmer, the education of his children—and when so great an authority as his guest declared that his child possessed the qualities of voice that might possibly bring her position and culture, he was not long in accepting the suggestion offered.

A few days later Alice was on her way to Toronto to enter a musical studio, in which Mr. Grandin was a musical director.

* * * * *

Two years elapsed and Alice had finished her musical education and returned to the old farm. The new soprano was to sing that night in the western village, and all the town had turned out to hear her. Nobody appeared to know just who she was.

She was an outsider and must undergo the criticisms of a cold, impartial audience that knew next to nothing about music. The audience was large and select. Mrs. Jones, the lawyer's wife, had given up her parlors to the entertainment, and was bustling about among the guests as though the responsibility for the concert depended wholly upon her.

"Who is she?" asked Miss White. "Who? the new singer?" inquired Mrs. Brown. "Oh, I don't know, I'm sure," said she languidly, "some farmer's daughter, I believe."

There were other singers to appear that night, the favorite, Miss Ada Armstrong, a vocalist of local note, who sang in the church choir, but who had received no musical education except that offered by the town teacher.

"It will be too bad," said Miss White, "if this country girl should not do well to-night; it would be such a reflection on us, don't you know," and Miss White glanced superciliously at the young woman standing erect in the corner of the room.

"It is strange to me how the forwardness of some people carries them through," said Mrs. Brown. "I don't care if she has been east and studied with the best teachers, old Bob Horton's daughter should know her place; she never can be one of us."

"Ah," said Miss White, "I thought you didn't know anything about this new soprano."

When Miss Armstrong, with her high tremolo, had finished her selection, she was loudly applauded. Then she was gracefully and triumphantly guided to her seat by admiring friends.

And the friends of the new soprano? Where were they? There was just one who took an interest in her. He was down on the programme for one number. Being an old acquaintance of Mrs. Jones, of course he could not refuse. He

was on another flying trip through the country where the climate agreed with him, he said.

When Wallace Grandin gave his name to Farmer Horton and told him he was Grandin, the statement carried no weight with the old farmer, and when he told him he was Grandin the music composer, the old man was no wiser. He did not know that Grandin's music was known wherever music was taught; but he knew his daughter ought to be educated, and when he was referred to Mrs. Jones, who was a great admirer of Grandin's compositions, he was assured by her that his girl could find no better master in all the country; and he decided to give her into his charge.

Mrs. Jones knew also that in having this noted composer and singer appear in her parlor she was obtaining honors that were vouchsafed to but few.

Grandin was much improved in health. His tall form had grown fuller, his eyes were brighter and he seemed ten years younger than when he last visited the West.

As he gazed at the girl who was to make her entrance into the music world to-night under such trying circumstances he felt that he was soon to lose one with whom he had spent many happy hours, taking pleasure in teaching her from the very beginning, until she was graduated a finished musician. He was growing world weary, and she was so young and innocent in comparison to those whom he was accustomed to meet at fashionable drawing rooms, that he had unconsciously fallen in love with her, and it only needed some trifling spark to bring him to a realization of his position.

His musing came to an end. Alice was singing. He breathed heavily, leaning forward in impetuosity. The singer was full of confidence as she stepped proudly to the little platform, and smiled as she caught the gaze of a grizzled figure near the door, who had slipped in quietly to hear his daughter sing.

Clear and sweet her voice ran through the room, and both men who were watching her breathed freer, as though freed from an oppressive fear that the singer might possibly be overcome by the evident adverse opinion already formed by the audience. It was at this moment that Alice caught the cold gray stare of Miss Armstrong—frigid, penetrating and superciliously critical.

The singing of the new soprano meant as much to her as it did to Grandin or the old weather-beaten figure near the door. There was a slight pause in the singer's voice, and in attempting to recover she touched a false note, wavered again, flushed and stopped. For an instant she hesitated, as if in resentment at the cruel criticism of her hearers, and then ran swiftly to the door.

"Take me home, father," she cried; "I can't sing before these people."

Farmer Horton put his arm around his girl gently, and glancing proudly over the assembly, walked through the door. Grandin, who more than anyone else in the room, understood her feelings, waited for only a word with his hostess.

"You will have to excuse me, Mrs. Jones," he said, hurriedly; "I cannot sing to-night; I don't feel well enough."

He walked out and followed Alice and her father to the farm wagon that was hitched near by.

"Never mind, dear," he said, "it was a trying ordeal," and he tried to comfort her by reminding her of her success before Toronto audiences, to which her father listened with deep admiration and pride.

The next day Grandin drove to the farm, where he spent the day and where he obtained from Alice a promise that she would write him regularly until his next visit.

Summer passed, and with the advent of autumn came Grandin. He had come again for his health, he said, though a close observer would have scarcely credited this statement.

"And you really have not sung since that night?" he asked.

"Only for Bob and Dad," she replied. She told him she never intended to sing again in public.

It was all over; that brief dream of an ideal life in their common study. Both teacher and pupil failed. This dream,

like that of many others, was only a dream after all.

Then Grandin laughed, a real genuine laugh, free from constraint or conventionalism, and as they turned homeward

after their brief stroll, he placed his arm around her and asked her to be his wife.

"Alice, dear," he said, "I, too, will never again sing; I have lost my voice."—Opportunity.

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Morning Evening Weekly

THE

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The Great Family Journal of the Canadian West

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The Weekly Telegram will be enlarged shortly so no news or feature shall be omitted.

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As an extra inducement to subscribers to *The Weekly Telegram* the balance of the present year will be given **Free**, together with our handsome pictures of T.R.H., the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York.

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By forwarding your subscription direct to The Telegram you may take advantage of our exceptional clubbing offer as announced below:

The Weekly Telegram to January 1st, 1903.
The Handsome Premium Pictures of T.R.H., the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York.
The Nor'-West Farmer to January 1st, 1903.
The Western Home Monthly to January 1st, 1903.

FOR
\$1.75

Address all Orders to—

THE TELEGRAM PRINTING CO., LIMITED, WINNIPEG.

Farmer Shafer's Seventh Pig.

Farmer Shafer kept pigs, and he kept cows and horses and sheep and hens and ducks, and lots of other animals. The only animals Farmer Shafer didn't keep were boarders.

"I never did keep boarders," said Farmer Shafer, "although I might do it some day, I don't know. There's lots of room to turn them out in."

Farmer Shafer's place was near the side of a high hill, and there was lots of room in it, as he said. There were fields full of wheat and oats, and plenty of shade trees stood all about. There were some pretty meadows and a beautiful little lake surrounded by trees, where the farmer kept a boat, and which was a delightful place to row. On a hot summer day the shade of the trees around the lake was cool and pleasant, and no doubt plenty of summer boarders would have found it a very agreeable spot.

But it is about some of his pigs I am going to tell you.

One of the pig stys stood back under the shadow of a great hill, for there was plenty of hills all about in this piece of country that I am writing about, and in this sty there was an old mother pig with her seven little ones. At the time of this story they were about two months old and were growing fat and hearty. Farmer Shafer came down one day and looked them over in a cold, thoughtful way. Then he brought another man with him, and they talked for a long time as they watched the seven little squealers running around the yard.

"I don't like their looks," said Old Mother Porker, as she gathered her children around her that night. "They are very disagreeable looking men. Children, you had better keep back in the house when you see them coming."

"What could they do with us?" asked the seventh little pig, who was somewhat smaller than his brothers. "I would rather like to have some adventures in the great wide world."

"They could do many dreadful things that you know nothing about yet," sighed the mother, as she cuddled them up to her.

The next morning Farmer Shafer came back with the same man, and the man drove a wagon with high raised sides, like a fence. Dreadful to relate the farmer stepped into the pen and fastened up the old pig, and then picked up the little porkers, one by one, and dropped them into the wagon with the high fence around it.

While he was picking up the last little pig the little fellow slipped out of his arms and dropped under the wagon. But the farmer picked the piggy up again and dropped him in with the rest.

Poor mother pig. She grunted and squealed and ran wildly around the pen when her children were taken away. But she was fastened up in one corner and of course she was helpless. Indeed, Farmer Shafer only laughed at her frantic attempts to get at him when he carried out the last little pig.

The young pigs in the wagon grunted and squealed in alarm at their strange quarters, while the driver went slowly and carefully through the yard, and down the lane to the gate.

Now it happened that one of the boards of the back fence of the wagon was loose, and as the wagon jerked over the rough ground the board slipped out of its place and the seventh and littlest pig, who stood against the end of the wagon, fell out into the road. The driver was talking to Farmer Shafer, who sat beside him, and neither man noticed the accident, and there was so much squealing and grunting going on in the wagon that they did not bear the little squeals of the seventh pig who stood by himself in the yard, while the wagon drove out of the farm yard gate and rattled away down the road.

The little pig had never been out in the yard before, but, after all, he was not very far off from his old home, the sty. His mother, who was looking over the edge of the pen, saw him and grunted, and then he saw her and squealed joyfully and ran quickly up to the edge of the pen. He could not get back, however, for the fence of the pen was strong and high.

"My poor child," cried the mother pig. "I was afraid of some dreadful misfortune when I saw those two wicked men and the wagon coming this way. But now what shall we do? You can't get over this fence and I can't get over to you!"

"Never mind, mother," the little pig replied. He had become quite frisky again when he found himself safe and at liberty. "This yard is a pleasant place to live in. There is plenty of grass growing around, and I think I see a fine pile of potato parings over in the corner. I am sure I can find plenty to eat. Don't worry about me. I'm all right."

But the mother pig refused to be comforted. She was by no means sure that the farmyard was the safe, comfortable place that the little pig fancied.

"There is a horrible little animal running about there," she said anxiously. "Be sure you keep out of his way. He looks something like a pig, but the farmer calls him 'Rover,' and he acts like some crazy, wild creature. He runs about and barks in a very hard, nasty voice, and sometimes he even bites other animals. I'm afraid he may do you some harm. I can't think why that silly farmer should keep such a queer animal about."

The little pig did not pay much attention to his mother's warnings and fears. He had been frightened when he was put into the wagon, and frightened when he fell out of it, but now he quite enjoyed his new freedom. He capered about, and ate grass and weeds, and even began presently to think that it was quite a lark to be let loose in the farmyard, even if one did have to fall out of a wagon to get there.

Suddenly, while he was enjoying a feast, he saw another animal running quickly to-

ward him. It jumped about, shaking its big, long tail, and making sharp noises with its voice which the little pig could not understand.

"This must be 'Rover,'" said the seventh pig to himself, watching the crazy little animal. "What can the farmer want to keep such a miserable thing about for?"

The creature ran forward, and the little porker, trying to get out of its way, slipped and fell. Then he was frightened indeed, and "Rover" jumped on him, and bit and tore at his ears and nose, while the victim lay shaking and squealing, and old Mother Porker looked on, helpless to go to her child in his fresh misfortune.

But by and by "Rover" ran away again, and the seventh pig, humbled and sore, was glad to trot up beside the fence of the sty and hide in one corner of it. There Farmer Shafer found him when he came back from the village.

"So you fell out here, did you?" cried the farmer. "I thought we'd lost you in the road."

The seventh pig had only a faint little squeak left, but he gave it when Farmer Shafer spoke. He was sure he would be put into the wagon again.

"Been fighting with 'Rover,' have you?" went on the farmer. "You're a pretty object. Well, Grimes didn't get but six pigs after all. So here you go back into the pen, for a while yet," and he picked up the seventh pig and tossed him back into the pen, where his mother welcomed him.

And, after all these strange adventures, wonderful to say, nobody came along who wanted to buy a little pig. And the seventh pig is growing fat and big in the pen beside his mother, where he is happy and satisfied, and has not the slightest wish to try his fortunes again in the great wide world.

A little girl was sitting at a table opposite a stranger with a waxed mustache. After gazing at him for several moments, she exclaimed:

"My kitty has got smellers, too!"



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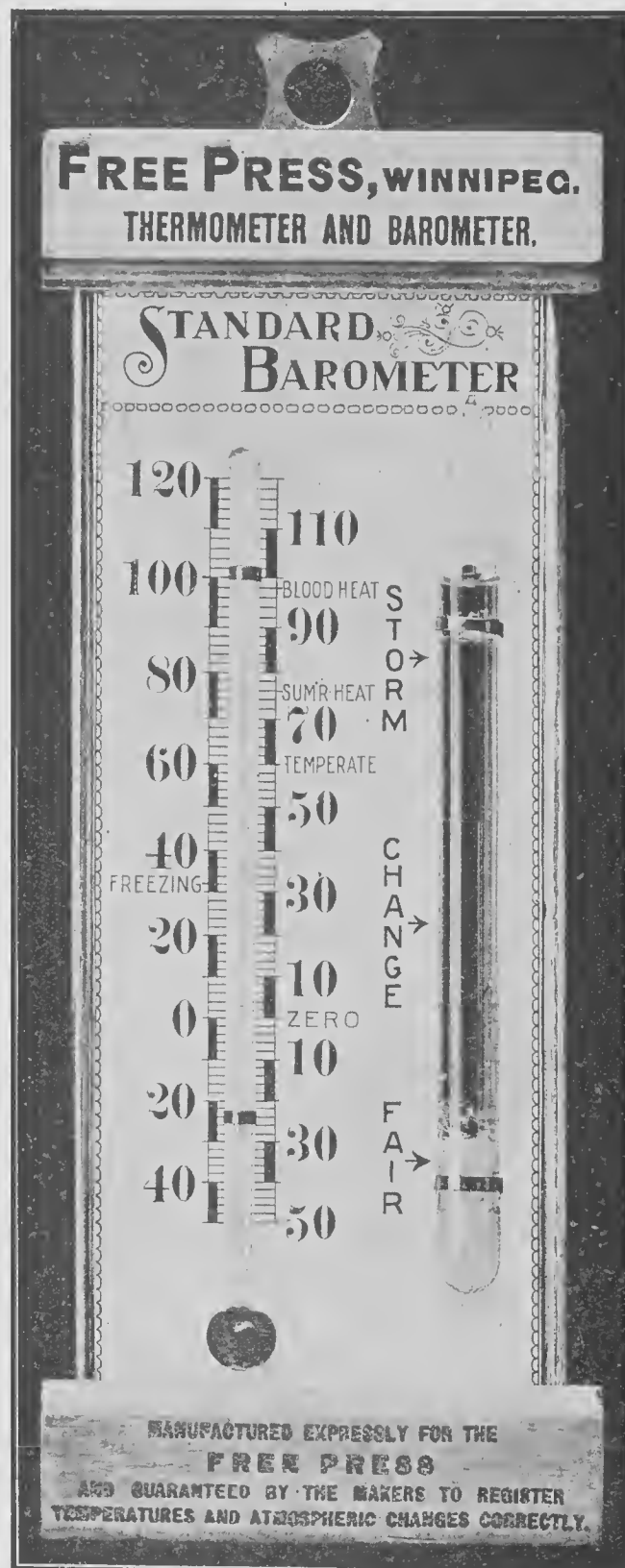
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Comforts of the Guest Room.

If every homemaker were compelled to occupy her own guest chamber for a week and comprehend its deficiencies as she can in no other way, I wonder how many of such rooms would remain unchanged. A guest chamber is first of all a place of rest, therefore the bed should be the most prominent piece of furniture in it and be accessible, if possible, from both sides. Sacrifice appearance to utility if necessary to bring about this much-to-be-desired end. When practicable, it should not face the light. We all know the essentials of a good bed, but "people are queer, all but thee and me," so let us cater a little to their peculiarities. Have the sheets long, two yards and three-quarters at least, ample to stay tucked in at the foot and turn a generous portion over the blankets at the top. Have in addition to the regular pillows, a small one, not too hard, also an extra pair of blankets and a hot water bag. Keep these in sight in the closet or dressing room. Some housekeepers have the orderly faculty so highly developed that it is next to impossible to find the very thing you want most in a strange room.

Have arranged at the head of the bed a small table and a shaded lamp; this for the man with the bad habit of reading when he should be sleeping. There are a few persons who from the force of early training regard a bed as too sacred to lie down upon during the daytime. These will enjoy the popular fashion of having a sofa against the foot of the bed to lounge upon. Furnish it with a light afghan and with pillows having washable covers; nothing is more restful to tired nerves than the feeling of sweet, fresh, microbeless linen.

Avoid (in all sleeping apartments) a spotty-looking wall decoration; one that forces tired and unwilling eyes to follow and count the figures as they ascend with appalling regularity to the ceiling or chaste in pairs diagonally from corner to corner; or where the morning greeting is given from countless grotesque and implish little faces, supposed to represent innocent pansy blossoms or rosebuds. The most restful effect comes from walls of one color or of an all-over flowing pattern in pale harmonious tints. The pictures on these walls should all preach from texts taken from the sunny side of life—positively no tragedy allowed—and be conducive to the proper state of mind when one wrings "the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

If your room is small, furnish with the greatest care and simplicity. "Be what you seem" in your furniture as well as in your life. The atmosphere of a room is made very disquieting by devices where everything is something else. If you can give the space a small desk and appointments (including a bottle of glue) is a great convenience for visitors, but at all events have a lap desk or writing pad on the table; well furnished with the necessities. Be generous with stamps and save embarrassment all round. Near by have a waste basket and a calendar.

Put a footstool in the room to assist your corpulent friend in fastening her boots, and a pillow in the rocking chair to make the thin one unconscious of her bones; by the way, a hollow footstool containing a blackening outfit and a metal footrest is an excellent kind to purchase. An admirable idea for cramped quarters is to have a long mirror set in the closet door; extra hooks on the other side and a skirt hanger or so never come amiss, and a bag below them for boots and slippers is very desirable. Since we have learned that it is hygienic and not rank poison to have growing plants in a sleeping apartment, it is well to have one or two on a window-sill. See to it that windows, screens and shades work easily.

A Long Record of Success in curing cuts, burns and bruises, as well as all bowel complaints, is held by Pain-Killer—over 60 years. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c. (Adv.)



This is a portrait of Dr. John Christian, the celebrated English Doctor and Scientist, who has now opened Laboratories in Toronto. He is about to introduce his wonderful Red Blood Pills into Canada. Dr. Christian is spending large sums in presents to introduce his pills, and our readers should certainly look for his advertisement in our paper.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

Reading Aloud at Home.

The long winter evenings are with us again. They bring the family together about the fireside with needlework, books and magazines at hand, and games and music as diversions.

How much pleasure and profit may come to a household in one winter through good books and periodicals being read aloud by the fireside! Some member of the family, who has a pleasant voice, reads aloud, or several read alternately; the others listen, commenting at intervals. Some are busy with needlework, knitting or mending; others sit restfully with eyes fixed on the glowing fire and thoughts following the panorama of pictures conjured up by the story, history or incidents of travel being read.

In this country, with its distances and its dearth of social events, it is especially important that plenty of good reading should be in every home, as in this way the members of the household can keep abreast of the times, share its best thoughts and learn what is being achieved and attempted in the great busy world, whose echoes come to them in this way.

Mrs. Elizabeth Crawford, of Frizellshurg, Pa., who has just died at the age of 90, had the unique record of having seen less of the world than probably any other American woman. She never saw a railroad track nor a train of cars, never entered a church, nor heard the music of a band. In fact, this peculiar woman never cared to go beyond the sight of the smoke of her own chimney.



When Cinda Sweeps.

When Cinda sews, within the lamp's clear beam,
Just mellowed by a shade of porcelain white,
Around her chestnut head soft shadows dream,
Spun by the elfin fingers of the night.
The moths, with silvery wings, come wavering in
The open door through which some late red rose
Pours fragrance rich; and all is calm and fair
When Cinda sews.

When Cinda bakes, what odors as from isles
Of clove and citron float upon the air.
And in the pantry—Oh, what whitebaking piles
Of crusty rolls and frosted tarts are there!
A dream of far-off eastern light and warmth
In some strange wise, she mingles in her cakes;
Some subtle atmosphere the kitchen fills
When Cinda bakes.

When Cinda sweeps—Ah me! The dismal tale
Is almost more than my poor pen can tell.
The cloudy waves and billows that do sail
About my ears, my spirits crush and quell.
Poor Cupid drops his arrows right and left
Distractedly; the Muse turns blue and weeps,
And sniffing, flies away to dry her eyes,
When Cinda sweeps.

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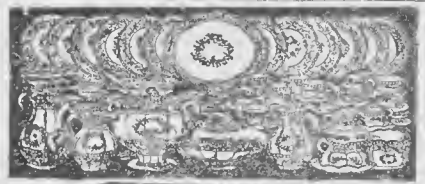
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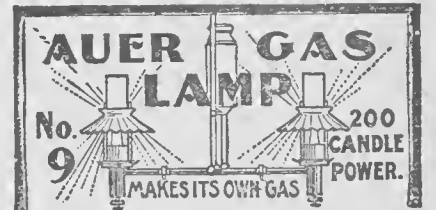
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